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DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS DISCUSS COMING VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Czechoslovak CSCE Committee

LD112124 Prague CTK in English 1622 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK) -- The present political situation in Europe and the world, particularly from the point of view of Czechoslovakia's preparations for the third follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Conference, to be held in Vienna in November, was discussed by the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation here today. The committee stated that complicated problems of world politics must be solved exclusively through talks, and appreciated the consistent Soviet attitude to solving the key issue -- a halt to nuclear tests.

The committee pointed out that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests gives the U.S. Government a chance to reconsider its negative stand on halting nuclear tests. The committee adopted a statement stressing that socialist countries are resolved to do their utmost for the proposals to cut troops and conventional weaponry in Europe, adopted in Budapest, to find a concrete shape at the Vienna meeting. The socialist countries are also ready to work for further boosting European economic cooperation. The European public must do all it can for the Vienna session to adopt concrete conclusions that secure lasting peace, security and frutiful cooperation.

Polish, SFRY Foreign Ministries

LD122232 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 12: Consultations between Polish and Yugoslav foreign ministries here today focused on the international security and cooperation in Europe, on issues of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament and on the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the CSCE states to be held in Vienna. Poland's Delegation to the consultations was received by Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Dusan Strbac.

Austrian Foreign Minister

AU151401 Vienna WEINER ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Vienna -- In Budapest Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch spoke out on Sunday [14 September] in favor of an expedient agreement between NATO and Warsaw Pact on the reduction of conventional troops in central Europe. The Vienna negotiations that have come to a deadlock over questions of verification and the withdrawal of arms and soldiers, enter their 40th round on 25 September. Such an agreement, Jankowitsch stated in a talk with his Hungarian colleague Peter Varkonyi, would be a "valuable basis" for future work within the framework of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Jankowitsch referred to the progress already acheived at the Vienna negotiations and stressed that the future importance of the Stockholm conference will have to be clarified at the third CSCE follow-up meeting beginning in November. Above all, the importance of the Stockholm conference within the process of Europe-wide conventional disarmament must be determined, Jankowitsch stated, referring to the disarmament proposals "from the Atlantic to the urals" submitted by the Warsaw Pact.

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO GREEK PREMIER AFTER QUAKE

AU170920 Tirana ATA in English 0747 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 17 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message to the President of the Greek Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis:

"I learned with profound regret of the news of the strong earthquake that jolted the southern part of your country, which caused casualties and material damage.

On behalf of the Albanian people, the presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I express to you and through you to the friendly Greek people the sentiments of our profound sympathy and to the families of the victims our sincere condolences".

MURRA, ASLLANI ATTEND WAR ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

AU151713 Tirana ATA in English 0932 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 15 (ATA) Memorable events of the antifascist national liberation war of the Albanian people were commemorated in different districts of the country on September 14.

In Drashovice, Vlore District, the 43rd anniversary of the first frontal attack against Nas, one of the most glorious battles of the Anti-fascist national liberation war was celebrated. Taking the floor at the meeting organised on the occasion, the alternate member of the political bureau of the CC of the party and minister of people's defence, Prokop Murra, pointed out among the other things the ancient patriotic traditions of the people of Vlora District, their contribution to the struggle against the occupiers, as well as the great historic importance of the Drashovice war, which as for its heroism, people's character and the attained victory constitutes an epopee.

The people of the district of Kukes commemorated the 43rd anniversary of the formation of partisan chettas [bands] of Luma and Has, regions of this district. On this occasion a rally was organised in the main square of the city where the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, Comrade Muho Asllani spoke. He said among the other things that the people of Kukes District, being losely linked with the party since its founding, has inscribed glorious pages against the Nazi-fascist occupiers.

Events of the anti-fascist national liberation war were commemorated in the districts of Berat, Korca, Elbasan and Gjirokaster as well.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU171739 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 17 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Mr Leonid Grekov, the Soviet Union's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

MLADENO-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UNGA SESSION

AU170917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] On 17 September Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for New York as a head of the Bulgarian delegation to the 41st UN General Assembly session. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PRC TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU171306 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and China expressed their willingness to broaden their cooperation in the field of the textile industry, said Ms Wu Wenying, minister of the Chinese textile industry, who is currently on a visit to Bulgaria. She said that there are very good prospects for the development of the two countries' cooperation in the field of the cotton, wool and knitwear textiles. She believes that her visit to this country was very successful.

A protocol was signed tonight on the results of the negotiations. It notes that the talks held in the Bulgarian Association of the Light Industry, have given a high assessment to the development of techno-scientific cooperation and that the two countries' representatives have dicussed the possibilities for broadening the trade exchange during the 1987-1990 period. There will be an exchange of information, documents, techno-scientific studies and prototypes of new products. The Chinese ministry will export textile machines to Bulgaria. The two countries will rganize training for counterpart specialists (designers, technologists and technicians).

BALEV, TODOROV RECEIVE UK LABOR MP BENN

AU161904 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 16 Sep 86

["Anthony Benn's Visit to Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- Mr Anthony (Tony) Benn, member of the British Labor Party National Executive and member of the House of Commons, was received today by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Political and secretary of the BCP CC.

The two politicians exchanged views on the topical international issues and mainly on the preservation of world peace. They agreed that the Soviet peace initiatives, and particularly the moratorium on nuclear testing, are an important step towards the strengthening of peace.

Mr Anthony Benn was also received by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly. The guest met with a group of MP's belonging to the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group.

The British politician showed marked interest in the structure and development of the Bulgarian economy and the activities of the National Assembly.

He discussed with is hosts the prospects for the development of the contacts between the two countries' parliaments and bilateral economic cooperation.

Mr Anthony Benn expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian people for the help they extended to the striking British miners and for the Bulgarian Trade Unions' invitation to 40 printers' families to spend their holidays in Bulgaria.

He handed a message of peace and friendship from his constituency in Chesterfield. The message approves the socialist countries' efforts at strengthening peace and disarmament.

The participants in the talks stressed the need to unite all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU171956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The friendly working visit of the Chilean Socialist Party delegation, led by its general secretary Clodomior Almeyda, on the invitation of the BCP Central Committee has ended. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

AU121629 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 86 p 4

[Unattributed commentary: "Call for Concrete Deeds"]

[Text] There is still time, but time slips by fast -- especially in the nuclear age. For this reason this valuable potential that we still have available must be utilized sensibly, thriftily, but without delay: to take responsible decisions. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concludes his replies to questions from the editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO with this call for concrete deeds.

If we want to be not only precise, but also objective, fair, and consistent, we must stress that it is precisely in this manner -- with thought for the future of mankind and concern for the survival of our planet -- that the Soviet Union is acting. Acting in fact, and not raising a propaganda hullabaloo. Because it is one thing continually to accuse the other side that its proposals are allegedly pure propaganda, and another not to do anything at all yourself -- even with a propagandist aim. And at the same time, instead of pursuing a serious foreign policy based on the realities of the times, to aim at a propaganda war. At a moment when the slide toward nuclear war is even more threatening. [sentence fragments as published]

This difference in approaches to the alarming problems of our time is becoming ever more evident to broad world public opinion. As it is becoming ever more difficult for the West's propaganda machine to pass over in silence the fact of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests which has lasted now for more than a year. A moratorium which is truly a real step toward real disarmament, as Mikhail Gorbachev defines it. But, unfortunately, this fact, a practical expression of the USSR's new political thinking, is still not being assessed with the required seriousness by those for whom it is intended. For the moment the new political thinking is entering more quickly the minds of ordinary people, but not of the politicians, especially in Washington,

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his interview given to the newspaper PRAVDA, the establishment of a general moratorium on nuclear tests will demonstrate to people that war is not inevitable, that peace is possible, and that the nuclear nightmare must become forever a thing of the past. And this is the only path by which mankind will be able to pass from the shore of anxiety to the shore of hope and faith in a good future.

In the Soviet leader's replies each one of us can also find a concrete direction for our life, work, and everyday activities. Because only by our high-quality and highly productive labor can we respond to the successive provocations of imperialism. And not only to win the battle in the economic field, but also in order to save the planet for our children, while at the same time providing them with an example of duty worthily performed and deserving of respect and imitation. The plans of the reactionary circles can, and must, collapse -- the weapons are in our own hands, in our minds, and in our hearts.

An exceptionally important issue in whihc the whole world is rightly interested at present is whether a new Soviet-U.S. summit will take place. Mikhail Gorbachev once again confirmed his readiness to meet Ronald Reagan, but for frank, serious talks, and most of all talks which produce results. Progress at least in one or two of the cardinal issues is now absolutely necessary. And if the meeting contributes toward this, it will truly answer the great hopes which mankind is placing in it. If not -- if it only serves a propaganda aim -- it is hardly necessary for the meeting to take place.

The Soviet Union is issuing one further appeal to the common sense of the Washington politicians: a call for concrete deeds. Prescisely today they can resolve our common fate, and confirm the hope of nations that there really is an alternative to confrontation, that life can be saved.

DANILOFF CASE TERMED 'INTENTIONALLY OVERBLOWN'

LD171824 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Milan Suchanek commentary]

[Text] The current campaign waged in the United States around the Daniloff affair is aimed at obstructing the Soviet-American dialogue on the eve of the meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister in Washington. You'll be hearing more on this topic in the following comment by Radio Prague's Milan Suchanek:

[Suchanek] The detention of the American journalist in Moscow, which came after he had been caught accepting an envelope containing classified information from a Soviet contact, is being intentionally overblown in the United States in order to make it the central issue of Soviet-American relations. The Daniloff case is to be made into another obstacle in Soviet-American relations on the eve of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The White House is trying to relate the detention of Gennadiy Zakharov, a Soviet employee at the UN secretariat, framed by the FBI to the arrest of Nicholas Daniloff in Moscow. This is being done in order to mislead world public opinion and create the impression that Daniloff was set up for arrest in a Soviet bid to bring about the release of Gennadiy Zakharov. The campaign has the purpose of casting a shadow on the Soviet peace policy, and plant seeds of distrust of the Soviet Union.

The meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister, scheduled for Friday, is expected to produce the date of the planned Soviet-American summit meeting. At the same time, according to White House sources, the final date for the summit won't be agreed upon unless the Daniloff case is settled.

The Soviet Union remains calm and restrained and is against dramatization of the affair. This is being done to create an atmosphere propitious to the success of the Soviet-American dialogue.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

AU121313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Rousing Call for Peace Action"]

[Text] The interview which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev granted RUDE PRAVO provides an extensive, profound, clear, and frank answer to many relevant questions being asked by our readers, fellow citizens, and peace-loving people in many countries of the world. The common denominator of these questions is the key problem of war and peace, the problem of whether contemporary mankind, with its armies armed to their teeth, will take the path of exacerbating relations or whether it is capable of permanently asserting the policy of peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation.

The questions discussed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- especially the urgent need to take genuine steps toward disarmament in the nuclear sphere, arrive at an agreement that would ban chemical weapons and liquidate their industrial base, halt nuclear explosions, and reach progress in the reduction of arms arsenals -- these are all questions that also we, in Czechoslovakia, deem to be of vital importance.

We fully agree with the statement that the age of nuclear arms requires genuine deeds in the name of peace. We fully support the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party. We greatly appreciate the outstanding personal role which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, plays in these persistent efforts.

His replies expressed that which is most characteristic of the foreign policy of the land of the Soviets, of its purposeful and honest endeavor and deeds -- a profound and unabating concern for the fate of mankind and its future in peace. They show what must be done to prevent the fast-growing arsenals from jeopardizing the very existence of the human race.

This task concerns all states, the entire international community. However, particularly great is the measure of responsibility borne by the Soviet Union and the United States, the most important countries of the socialist and capitalist parts of the world. It is an undisputed fact that an improvement in Soviet-American relations would have a beneficial and far-reaching influence on the international political atmosphere on a global scale. The Soviet side has already expressed a sufficient degree of goodwill for such an improvement to come about. If it has not come about, it is the responsibility of the ruling circles in Washington, which keep stubbornly repeating their "No" to all peace proposals and initiatives.

The hopes of peace-loving mankind in the wake of the Geneva meeting between the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States that the international situation would become a healthier one have regrettably not materialized. In defiance of what President Ronald Reagan said in Geneva, in defiance of the principles enshrined in the joint Soviet-American statement, which also bears the American signature, the United States continues to pursue feverish armament to seek military superiority. It is implementing ever new military programs, which substantially increase the danger of a World War III breaking out. "Since the Geneva meeting," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed, "we have not come even one inch closer to an arms reduction agreement, in defiance of all Soviet efforts."

In the face of the United States' disconcerting post-Geneva policy, the question inevitably comes to mind -- what aims does Washington pursue by speeding up its research into space weapons, by launching one nuclear explosion after another in the desert of Nevada, and by stepping up attacks on agreements contained in the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties. There is just one explanation: That which is being undertaken by the White House, Pentagon, and the U.S. military-industrial complex is the material and psychological preparation for war.

The Soviet Union is offering a diametrically opposed orientation in international relations -- one that would rid the world of the nuclear menace step by step. The Soviet Union believes that the tendency toward common sense and rational thought that now genuinely exists in world policy can be promoted and augmented in a treaty mutually banning nuclear tests. Such a treaty -- and there cannot be the least doubt about that -- would become an important step toward improving the present situation in the world, would halt the growth in nuclear arsenals, and in the final analysis would open up new possibilities on the complex path of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war.

Displaying realism, the USSR has gone a sufficiently long way to accommodate the views of the other side. It stresses that rational compromise with regard to strategic weapons, intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and conventional weapons is possible and necessary. An agreement that would enhance the principles of a document of such fundamental importance as the Soviet-American ABM treaty is also possible. The Soviet Union proposes, furthermore, that the experiences obtained by scientists within the framework of the Soviet-American experiment near the nuclear test range in the Semipalatinsk region of the USSR be codified in an official agreement and that the formation be considered of an international, supranational network to check on nuclear tests. World public, and, above all, the public in the United States cannot but agree with the statement that the Soviet Union and the United States must cooperate and not hate one another, that they must be friends and not fight each other. Even though in this period that is so sensitive for the future of relations between the two countries the United States is incessantly artificially instigating provocations, Moscow has not broken off contacts with Washington. The door to negotiations and agreements remains open. However, contacts are not valuable for their own sake but for their results. The optimism feigned by Washington to the effect that everything is ready for a summit meeting between the USSR and the United States will scarcely aid the attainment of such results. This false optimism is being disseminated with deliberation, in order to be able to blame the USSR in the event of a failure. Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, and George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, are to hold talks in Washington at the end of next week (on 19 to 20 September). These talks should show the chances for the Soviet-American dialogue to make headway. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has made it clear again that his possible meeting with President Reagan is not intended on his part to contribute to the deception of nations and to be a case of conducting talks for their own sake, which is precisely what some American circles would prefer it to be. On the contrary, he is in favor of a meeting that would be marked by notable progress in solving at least one or two of the substantial problems of international security. The world has entered the second phase of the antinuclear movement. Typical of this phase are not just hopes that the threat of nuclear weapons will be removed but, above all, realistic plans and specific deeds resulting from these plans. The interview that we published yesterday was a passionate and rousing call precisely for such deeds.

ECONOMIC CRIME DISCUSSED WITH USSR'S REKUNKOV

AU081150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Meeting Soviet Guests"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A delegation of the Soviet Prosecutor General's Office, headed by USSR Prosecutor General Aleksandr Rekunkov, was received on Thursday [4 September] by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council. On the agenda were topical issues concerning the strengthening of legality, ethics, and discipline in the economic sphere, the struggle against graft, illegal enrichment, and all forms of economic criminality.

The USSR prosecutor general underscored the importance of a correctly functioning management system for eliminating economic criminality. In this connection he stressed the necessity of ranking personnel's personal responsibility for economic results, order, and work discipline in the entrusted sector. He also underscored the political importance of order and legality in the economy and society.

Josef Kempny informed the guests about the legislative activity of the Czech National Council and its cooperation with the agencies of the Czech Socialist Republic's Prosecutor's Office.

GERLE DISCUSSES TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD171041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Talks on the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in engineering took place in Prague today. The Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and the Soviet delegation, headed by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed fulfillment of tasks stemming from the coordination of national economic plans. The discussed the situation in concluding pledges stemming from long-term trade agreements between the two countries in engineering and electrotechnical industry. They also assessed the present situation in the preparation of the framework for intergovernmental agreements on establishing direct production and scientific-technological relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations and on the principles of the establishment and activity of joint associations, enterprises, and kollektivs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSAK VISIT TO ALGERIA

Statement Affirms Development

LD172011 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 17 Sep 86

["Main Parts of Press Release on Visit to Algeria" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Algiers Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia and Algeria confirmed their support for efforts of African nations for independence and national development, said a press release issued here today at the end of the visit to Algeria by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

They highly appreciated the activity of the Organization of African Unity to complete the de-colonization of the continent and improve the African countries' economies.

Czechoslovakia and Algeria sharply denounced the system of apartheid in the South African Republic and called for comprehenshive, mandatory and efficient sanctions against the racist regime. They reiterated their solidarity with the African National Congress and support for its struggle for the exercising of the national rights of the South African people.

They called on the international community to exert effort for the unconditional and immediate independence of Namibia on the basis of full respect for the U.N. Security Council Resolution Number 435, and voiced full backing for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Czechoslovakia and Algeria expressed concern over the continuing conflict in the Western Sahara and said that the OAU plan for its settlement, contained in Resolution 40/50 of the U.N. General Assembly, is a suitable framework for its political and peaceful final solution, the press release continued.

Paying special attention to the Middle East situation, they confirmed the view that a just, durable and comprehensive solution cannot be achieved without settlement of the Palestinian issue.

They emphasized that no road of separate agreements can lead to a settlement in the Middle East, and denounced every attempt to seek a solution on this basis. They confirmed their support for the convening of a United Nations-sponsored international conference on the Middle East.

The two countries voiced support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and demanded a complete and unconditional ending of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Czechoslovakia and Algeria expressed regret and concern at the conflict between Iran and Iraq and made an urgent appeal for its peaceful solution by talks.

Discussing the situation in Central America, they confirmed their respect for the political, economic and social system chosen by the nations of the region, rejected interference into their affairs and demanded a negotiated solution of problems.

Czechoslovakia and Algeria voiced the conviction that efficient and permanent improvement in the international climate can be achieved solely by creating a collective and universal system of security, halting feverish armament, especially nuclear, respecting national sovereignty and integrity, non-interference, recognizing the right of nations to self-determination, completing decolonization and solving economic problems of developing countries.

In the discussion of bilateral relations, the two sides appreciated the fruitful contacts which have developed between the National Liberation Front party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the parliaments, governments and social organizations of the two countries, and agreed to further extend them.

They expressed satisfaction with the continuing development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and confirmed their will to further extend it.

Algerian President and National Liberation Front General Secretary Chadli Bendjedid accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Parliament Speech

LD170929 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] In the presidential palace in Algiers this morning, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, met with Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the FLN party and president of Algeria. After a cordial welcome the two statesmen retired to the Algerian president's study. They spoke about bilateral relations and topical international problems. The talks then continued in the presence of the two delegations.

Present at the talks on the Czechoslovak side were: Jindrich Polednik, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Bohumil Urban, Miloslav Blahnik, and other comrades. On the Algerian side were: Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, Cherif Messaadia, and Benloucif [respectively foreign minister, FLN Political Bureau member, and army chief of staff]. During the talks, the two higher representatives of Czechoslovakia and Algeria informed each other about the current political and economic situation in their countries. They noted with satisfaction the positive development in mutual relations between the two republics. At the same times they praised the standard of relations between the CPCZ and the FLN.

Discussing the current international-political issues, the two sides agreed in supporting the current peaceful effort of the USSR and the other socialist countries that meets with a positive reaction in the majority of the world's countries.

Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid emphasized the importance of the recently completed conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare, the results of which play an important role in the fight against imperialism, for independence, and for a just economic order and progress in the world.

The two supreme representatives also expressed their firm support of the just fight of the people of Palestine for national self-determination, and condemned the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa.

In the afternoon Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, visited the Algerian parliament. In his speech the highest Czechoslovak representative said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed deputies, ladies and gentlemen, esteemed friends. Let me thank the chairman of your parliament for the kind words he has said about our visit, about Czechoslovakia, and about our mutual Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

I highly appreciate the opportunity to meet with you, the highest representative body of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. I am glad to make use of this special opportunity to convey to you, and through you to all the heroic people of your beautiful country, fraternal greetings from the peoples of socialist Czechoslovakia. At the same time I want to thank you for the cordial welcome and hospitality which I am receiving in your country, for the displays of the sincere friendship that links our states -- countries that are so distant from each other but that are so near to each other with regard to their fate, efforts, and desires. Czechs and Slovaks had to fight hard for centuries against foreign suppression, for the right of national existence and for an independent state. In World War II they fought again for their freedom and made painful sacrifices in the anti-facist struggle. This is why we supported from the very beginning your just fight for peace. We followed with warm sympathy your heroic struggle, your many years of struggle, for national freedom and independence. We supported it politically, morally, and materially. We consider your fight to be one of the milestones in the history of struggle against colonial rule. We bow with respect to the memory of the 1.5 million patriots who gave their lives for free Algeria. Yesterday we had an opportunity to learn something about your martyrs' memorial, about the history of the revolution, and about the heroic fight of our people. Your national liberation revolution became a starting point for an unprecedented upsurge, creative energy, and moral strength of your people in removing the sad inheritance of the past and in building a new life.

As a result, your people succeeded in implementing important social changes in a short time, to score great achievements in the advancement of the economy, culture, and the standard of education, and to lay reliable foundations for the further dynamic development of your country and the betterment of the life of your people.

Algeria's peaceful foreign policy, with its participation in effort to achieve constructive solutions to the most pressing problems in the world in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, and its support of the fight of nations against imperialism has justly gained high and well-earned authority in the world. I would like to emphasize in particular the exceptional authority that Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN party, enjoys in the world and also in our country.

We in Czechoslovakia follow your efforts to build a strong, prosperity, modern Algeria with real affection. These efforts are directed toward -- as Comrade Chadli Bendjedid has said -- the construction of a society in which -- I quote -- justice, progress, and flourishment rule on the basis of a just division of national riches. End of quote. We sincerely congratulate you on the results you have achieved.

We wish you new successes in the implementation of new demanding goals that your people have set themselves under the leadership of the FLN and in accordance with the experience, traditions, and the needs of your country in the building of socialism.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed ladies and gentlemen deputies, this morning we began our official talks with President Chadli Bandjedid and with other officials. At the talks, we were able to note with profound satisfaction that the traditional friendly relations between our countries and peoples, based on mutual respect and esteem, on equal rights and mutual benefit, are developing successfully. We have highly praised the fact that a fruitful political dialogue is developing between us on all levels and this contributes to the deepening of mutual knowledge, understanding, and cooperation. In the same way we praised the developing contacts between parliaments, governments and mass, and other organizations, and called for their expansion. We have emphasized the special importance of the relations between the FLN and the CPCZ that are an important factor in the reinforcement of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

In our talks we also agreed on a positive evaluation of the results of cooperation in the economic sphere, which is bearing good fruit to the benefit of both countries. Through our joint efforts we wish to create the necessary conditions for the fuller use of existing opportunities in the interests of a further balanced growth and enrichment of our economic cooperation, on the basis of common interests and mutual advantage. We wish to build on the existing positive results by, among other things, cooperation in the scientific, technological, cultural, and other fields and in training specialist cadres.

I am glad that the work of our specialists in your country is being favorably received. I wish to emphasize that we see the development of Czechoslovak-Algerian friendship, mutual contacts, and long-term cooperation in a wide range of fields as exceptionally important, and for our part we will do everything to enhance this further. We are convinced that there are good prospects for this development and that it will continue to enrich the life of our people, assist their efforts, and contribute to the cause of peace and progress in the world. I am sure that our present visit will provie new stimuli for this.

We have agreed with Comrade President Chadli Bendjedid that we will lay firm foundations for all-round mutual development for the future -- not only for the short-term but also in the long-term.

As for Czechoslovakia, it has achieved great progress due to the socialist system that is a result of the years-long struggle of our peoples for national and social liberation in the last 4 decades. It is an economically and socially advanced and politically stable socialist state that guarantees to its working people extensive living and social certainties. Because of these achievements we were able to set ourselves new and demanding tasks at the 17th CPCZ Congress, to speed up the dynamism of socioeconomic growth, to cope with the main directions of the scientific-technical revolution, to improve the material and cultural conditions of the life of the peoples, and to continue to deepen socialist democracy. [end recording]

Final Press Release

LD171827 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A press statement has been issued at the end of the official, friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria by Comrade Gustav Husak.

It says that during the talks conducted between Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, both sides devoted special attention to the assessment of all areas of bilateral relations and exchanged views on international issues of joint interest. They highly appreciated the fruitful relations that have developed between the National Liberation Front party and the CPCZ, between the parliaments, governments, and social organizations of both countries and agreed to strengthen and expand them further.

Both sides also voiced their satisfaction with the continuing development of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation, which rests on a solid, stable, and mutually balanced foundation. In this connection they confirmed the resolve to achieve its further marked expansion by way of making optimal use of all potential for mutual exchanges provided by both countries' national economies. For this purpose they set out main directions of intensifying cooperation in all areas with long-range prospects in keeping with the planned priorities and objectives of the development of their countries. They also stressed that the Inter-Governmental Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation plays an important role in increasing mutual economic exchanges.

The press statement goes on to say that when assessing the international situation, both sides evaluated the causes of its dangerous worsening both in the political and economic areas. Both sides are of the judgment that the emergent situation is the consequence of the continuing imperialist, colonialistic, neo-colonialistic and expansionist policy, the arms race, the deepening of the crisis of international economic relations, and the aggravation of the flashpoints of tension in various parts of the world. They noted that the persistence of this situation creates a danger for world peace, security, and development.

They voiced the convinction that an effective and enduring improvement in the international climate can only be achieved through creating a collective and general system of security, halting the arms race -- especially the nuclear arms race -- transforming and democratizing international relations, respecting national sovereignty and integrity, not interfering in internal affairs, recognizing the right of nations to self-determination, completing the process of decolonization and urgently tackling the economic problems of the developing countries.

Both sides informed each other about the situations in their geographical areas and about the efforts they are making there to ensure peace, security, stability, and cooperation. They mutually appreciated this positive activity and stressed the link between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean.

When discussing the situation in Africa, they confirmed their support for the just endeavors of African nations to achieve independence and national development. Both sides once again sharply condemned the system of apartheid applied by Pretoria and called for the adoption of comprehensive, compulsory, and effective sanctions against the racist South African regime.

The press statement goes on to say that both sides paid special attention to the development of the situation in the Middle East and confirmed that a just, enduring, and total settlement of the crisis in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the resolution of the Palestine issue as the core of the crisis in this area.

Comrade Gustav Husak voiced his sincere gratitude for the warm and friendly reception accorded to him and his entourage in the course of their visit in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He has invited Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, on an official visit of Czechoslovakia. The invitation has been accepted with thanks, says the press statement.

BILAK MEETS WITH KIM IL-SONG IN DPRK

LD171711 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, which is paying an official visit to North Korea, was recieved today by President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee. The two representatives briefed each other on the parties' activities and on the building of socialism in their countries. They also exchanged views on the current international situation and on developments in the individual parts of the world. They highly praised the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at reduction of tension in Asia, in the Pacific area, and in the world as a whole, at halting the arms race and at eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Vasil Bilak and Kim Il-song positively assessed the development of Czechoslovak-Korean relations, the successful implementation of the conclusions, adopted during the visit to Czechoslovakia in 1984 by a party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Il-song.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of Gustav Husak personally, Vasil Bilak invited a delegation of the WPK led by Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party's Central Committee, to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH USSR AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU090508 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ND) -- A contract on the delivery of 12 special ships from the Boizenburg/Rosslau Elbe dockyard VEB to the USSR in the years 1988-90, which was signed by the Schiffscommerz foreign trade enterprise and the Soviet Sudoimport foreign trade enterprise, is one of the most important GDR foreign trade contracts to be concluded at the Leipzig autumn fair on Friday [5 September]. As [Georgiy Sinkevich], commercial director of the Soviet collective exhibition, reported at an international press conference in Leipzig, the USSR has concluded contracts with GDR foreign trade enterprises at the fair amounting to about R2 billion. Characteristic of the negotiations were the efforts for concluding long-term delivery agreements. The trade representatiave stressed in this connection, among other things, the import contracts on agricultural technology and ships. The USSR will also get light industry products, printing products, and chemical products from the GDR. The Soviet Union will export into the GDR machine tools, metallurgical products, printing equipment, electrotechnological products, and vehicles.

The Heim-Electric foreign trade enterprise and the Yugoslav enterprises Iskra, ATM, and Elektropromet agreed on mutual deliveries of automation technologies. Among other things, the GDR will export gas analysis, recording, and pneumatic adjustment equipment including technological equipment. It will import, for instance, correction computers [korrektur rechner], display units, relays, and time meters. [passage omitted]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND INTERVIEWS PRC AMBASSADOR

AU090555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, to Ernst Schwarz, staff member of DIE WELTBUEHNE, during the Leipzig Fair'; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Schwarz: Can you tell us something about the level of the relations between your country and the GDR?

Ambassador Ma: In the past years the traditional friendship between China and the GDR has further developed very rapidly. In 1985 a long-term economic agreement, which extends to the year 1990, was signed between China and the GDR. A joint commission for cooperation in economy, science, and technology was formed. Thus, a new chapter was started in the book of the history of the economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. I personally am very optimistic regarding the further development of the trade relations between China and the GDR.

Schwarz: How should the trade relations between China and the GDR develop in your view?

Ambassador Ma: There are no doubts that the trade relations between the two countries are developing in a very pleasing way. But one should not overlook he fact that there are still significant reserves which remain to be developed and exhausted. Here, both sides must take efforts. In my view, a series of new measures must be taken on a large scale, new forms must be found, such as, for instance: Both sides should use their strength to investigate the possibilites of cooperative projects of large dimensions.

This could include both technical improvements and changes in old plants as well as undertakings involving joint capital participation, compensation deals, and so on.

Trade and the passing on of technologies (technology transfer) should be linked with each other. Of course, successes have been made in this field, but they have to be considered rather as a beginning than as first steps. There are very advantageous prospects for China and the GDR in the field of cooperation in the service sector.

It would doubtlessly be a great benefit for both sides if these forms of cooperation were assessed in the proper way. [passage omitted]

Schwarz: Would you like to say something about the forthcoming visit of Erich Honecker to the PRC?

Ambassador Ma: The fact that Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR state Council chairman, will make an official friendship visit to China, is of eminent importance to the history of the relations between the PRC and the GDR. Beijing is looking forward to this visit full of expectations.

Let me use this opportunity to express my wish that the Leipzing Fair, in its efforts to contribute to implementing an opening for international trade and progress in science and technology, will achieve even more outstanding successes in the future.

JOCHEN STEYER RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU090507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Jochen Steyer, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, received Wang Yongduo [spelling as published], head of an economic delegation from Liaoning Province (PRC), for a talk on the development of economic relations.

Wang Yongduo stated that he was impressed by the possibilities of developing the foreign trade relations between the GDR and the PRC as offered in Leipzing. He submitted proposals on how to expand them and made assurances that the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Trade of Liaoning Province will support and promote this development.

At the fair, the Chinese economic delegation had further talks with Hans-Joachim Lemnitzer, president of the Chamber for Foreign Trade, and representatives of numerous GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises.

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT ON HUNGARY'S LAZAR VISIT

AU121621 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 86 p 6

["Joint Press Statement" on the official friendship visit of Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian People's Republic, Council of Ministers, to the GDR on 9-10 september]

[Text] At the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR from 9 to 10 September 1986.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Gyorgy Lazar for a friendly talk.

In their consultations Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar briefed each other on the results in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress.

The premiers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of 1977.

The implementation of the agreements concluded at the highest level resulted in a noticeable activation of the cooperation between both countries, in particular in the economic and scientific-technological field.

Both sides praised the results of the development of economic relations, in particular in specialization and cooperation in production, as well as in selected areas of scientific-technological cooperation.

In assessing direct relations between the combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions of both countries, they agreed to further increase their efficiency. In the past years the mutual exchange of goods has developed continuously and will reach R1.9 billion this year. The results from coordinating the national economic plans and the stipulations of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period offer favorable prerequisites for successfully continuing economic cooperation.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar discussed necessary measures to consistently implement the "Long-term Program of Developing the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic through to the Year 2000" which is of great importance for further developing economic relations. Apart from dealing with traditional fields. they devoted particular attention to joint tasks in research, production, and in introducing and more efficiently utilizing modern key technologies. Here cooperation in microelectronics, computing technology, robot technology, modern energy and material economy, and biotechnology were at the center of attention.

The joint economic committee was instructed to actively continue the work to continuously develop economic relations and to manage and control the consistent implementation of the concluded agreements.

In discussing projects for expanding the comprehensive and multifacted relations in the cultural and scientific sectors, they agreed to make the days of culture of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR in 1988 and those of the GDR in the Hungarian People's Republic in 1989 culmination points in the social life of both peoples.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are giving their utmost attention to strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states, to implementing their concerted foreign policy, and to the dynamic development of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries. In this spirit, the implmentation of the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 represents a fundamental task.

Proceeding from the evaluation of the international situation worked out at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the GDR and the Hungarian Peoples' Republic consider it urgently necessary to stop the arms race caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles, prevent its expansion into space, and bring about a change for the better. The Soviet initiatives and the joint proposals of the Warsaw Pact states show a feasible way for this.

The declaration of the Soviet Union to prolong its unilateral moratorium until 1 January 1987 is eloquent proof of the consistent peace policy. Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar expressed the expectation that the United States will utilize the significant chance and join the moratorium. A comprehensive ban on all nuclear tests would open up the way toward ending the nuclear arms race.

They again expressed the conviction of their states that a new approach to shaping international relations is indispensible. The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue the political dialogue between states of diverse social order that serves the cause of peace, disarmament, and detente.

The Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the proposal of the governments of the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe.

Both politicians expressed their satisfaction that the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states were met with a broad and positive response in the international public. They are supported by forces of realism and reason.

Both sides assessed as significant the results of the summits of the six heads of state and government in Mexico and of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. There was complete agreement of views on all questions discussed. Gyorgy Lazar invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. Willi Stoph gratefully accepted the invitation.

ADN REPORTS ON WEIZ VISIT TO STUTTGART

LD161956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Stuttgart, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, arrived in Stuttgart today on a visit scheduled to last several days at the invitation of Dr. Lothar Spaeth, premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Immediately after his arrival he was received by Premier Spaeth in his office for an exchange of views, at which Dr. Weiz stressed the GDR's readiness to put into practice relations of peaceful coexistence with the Federal Republic and to expand the mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of international law and with regard for reciprocal interests. This would also be an active contribution to promoting the process of detene and to safeguarding peace. In this connection the development of relations between the two states in the scientific-technical sphere is of great importance. His visit is intended to give new impetus to cooperation in this area.

The GDR will continue to work constructively for the signing of an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation with the FRG. Concrete steps could be taken for cooperation in such interesting areas as, for example, automation of production processes, cancer research, agricultural sciences and the solution of economic problems in energy production.

Premier Lothar Spaeth expressed his pleasure at the fact that Dr. Herbert Weiz had taken up his invitation. He is still under the impression of the good and businesslike talks that he had been able to hold during his recent visit to the GDR. He saw the visit by the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology as a contribution to the further development of relations between the two German states. There is considerable scope for this in areas of the economy, science and technology.

There was agreement in noting that the safeguarding of peace is the most important task of all. Today more than ever, vigorous international efforts are required to safeguard people's right to peace and life.

Both sides welcomed the businesslike and frank nature of the exchange of views.

During his visit to Baden-Wuerttemberg Dr. Weiz will be meeting with politicians and scientists and will inspect establishments and institutes in the field of science, research and technology.

This afternoon a visit to the Fraunhofer institute for production technology and automation is on the agenda.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

Talks Held With Honecker

LD171455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berling, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] directorate and coordinator of the Council of Government, for a talk. Daniel Ortega is visting the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega had a comprehensive exchange of views on the international situation and on the further development of cooperation between the two countries. They stressed fulll agreement in all the questions discussed. During the meeting, the two men praised the close, trustful cooperation between the SED and the FSLN and the breadth and intensity reached in relations between the GDR and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Erich Honecker spoke about the outstanding work results and the numerous exemplary initiatives of the working people of the GDR in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the efforts of the Nicaraguan people under its avant-guarde party, the FSLN, for the protection and consolidation of its democratic progress and in exercising of its right to self-determination. He stressed Nicaragua's determination to effectively ward off all attacks by the counterrevolution, to defend its independence and sovereignty, and to march forward consistency in the struggle for social progress.

The Nicaraguan people knew that in this struggle, the GDR working people were at their side in firm solidarity. Daniel Ortega conveyed sincere thanks for the GDR's extensive aid.

In discussing the international situation, both statesmen agreed that the preservation and safeguarding of peace was the paramount issue.

They emphasized the ending of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space as the decisive task of the present, in order to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to ensure the continued existence of mankind. In this connection, they reaffirmed their full support for the USSR's peace program of January 1986 and the initiatives and proposals again submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They welcomed the third extension of the Soviet Union's nuclear test moratorium.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega expressed their hope that in the negotiations between the USSR and the United States, tangible results on arms limitation and disarmament would be reached as soon as possible. It would be a decisive step for this if the United Stats were to join in the moratorium on all nuclear tests, which the USSR has been practicing for over a year.

The two partners in the talk stressed the importance of the decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states, which are directed toward the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

They praised the "Mexico declaration" of the members of the six state initiative for peace and disarmament as an important contribution by the forces of reason and realism to the safeguarding of peace, and for bringing about a change toward detente in international relations.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the course and results of the 8th Nonaligned Summit in Harare. The two statesmen stressed the importance the movement had acquired in the struggle for peace, arms limitation, and disarmament, for social progress and respect for the right to the self-determination of the peoples.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega expressed their deep concern at the sharpening of the conflict in Central America. They demanded an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua and an immediate halt to the financial, political, and military support for the counterrevolution.

Daniel Ortega stressed that, as before, Nicaragua was prepared for bilateral negotiatons with the United States. He explained Nicaragua's initiatives and proposals for detente in the situation in the region. The highest representatives of the two states expressed their full support for all efforts to bring about a just political settlement of the problems in Central America.

The described the activity of the Contadora states and the Support Group as an important contribution to the peaceful solution of the conflict situation.

Erich Honecker praised the self-sacrificing struggle of the Nicaraguan people in the national and democratic renewal of the country and in defense of the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution. He assured Daniel Ortega of the GDR's firm friendship and active solidarity.

Taking part in the talks, which was held in a cordial and trustful atmosphere, were:

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Herbet Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Wilhelm Bastian, deputy minister for foreign trade; Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Edgar Fries, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Taking part for the Nicaraguan side were:

Rosario Murillo, wife of the president of the Republic of Nicaragua and chairwoman of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association; Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, minister of foreign affairs; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; Major General Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, chief of the General Staff of the Sandinist people's Army and deputy minister of defense; Javier Chamorro Mora, Vice of foreign affairs; Julio Lopez Campos, Chief of the International Relations Department of the FSLN; Pedro Antonio Blandon, deputy minister for foreign cooperation; Manuel Espinoza, information and press director of the presidency; Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR.

Honecker Awarded Sandino Order

LD171304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, was honored today with the highest award of the Republic of Nicaragua, the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order. It was presented to him by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, member of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Council of Government.

Present at the ceremony in the Council of State building were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other party and state leaders. Erich Honecker gave a luncheon in Berlin today in the State Council building in honor of Daniel Ortega. It was attended by other party and state leaders, members of the party accompanying Daniel Ortega and meritorious GDR workers.

Honecker Toast at Dinner

LD172023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) During the dinner [today] in honor of Daniel Ortega, Erich Honecker said:

Following the detailed and trusting exchange of views which we have held today, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome you very cordially once again. With what is now our third meeting we are continuing a proven tradition that has grown out of the friendly solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Nicaragua. Since our last meeting in May 1985 there has been much movement and development both in the international arena and in bilateral relations. This has been one of the subjects of our talk today. It gives me satisfaction to be able to note that there was complete agreement on all issues. This applies particularly to the supreme question of the preservation of peace. Unfortunately, our unease and concern about the dangerous increase in international tension, which we expressed at our last meeting, has not abated.

The arms race still continues, indeed it is accelerating, and through its "star wars" program the United States is making a move to take it into space.

For that reason the peace initiatives issuing from the Soviet Union, the GDR and other states of the socialist community are of outstanding significance for the future of mankind.

Another signal was given at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states. With their disarmament program decided there and with their proposals for the creation of comprehensive system of international security our countries are in line with the most pressing task currently set, that is, of preserving peace for our planet through deeds and action and of banishing the threat of nuclear war that would destroy everything.

The peace initiatives repeatedly taken by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev culminate in the epoch-making proposal to enter the next millenium free of nuclear weapons. Regarded in this light, it is all the more significant that the USSR should have once again extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests. This has met with a powerful response from all people in the world that are concerned about peace. If the United States were also to renounce all nuclear tests, then a significant step would have been made toward stopping the constant development of new weapons of mass destruction.

People are weary of the arms race. They expect from the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States that tangible results aimed at arms limitation and disarmament be reached as soon as possible.

The proposals from the socialist community of states on this are on the table. They take into account the crucial negotiating principles -- equality and equal security for all sides involved. This offers the opportunity to stop the trend of a constant increase in the threat of war and to reverse it in the direction of a constant stabilization of peace. We also strongly support the call raised by the six signatories of the "Declaration of Mexico" for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of a militarization of space.

The results of the summit of these six states, in the framework of their initiatives for peace and disarmament, are an outstanding contribution in the efforts of all forces for peace to bring about an improvement in international relations and to protect people's right to peace and life.

Important impulses for peace, cooperation and development have issued from the recently ended Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, in which you took part. The meeting testifies to the important role of the nonaligned in international relations.

Representing the majority of the states in the world and more than half the world population, the movement acknowledges the struggle for peace and the prevention of a nuclear war to be the "main task of our time." A comprehensive nuclear test ban is unanimously considered to be a step of the utmost urgency, and the United States is called upon to join in the Soviet Union's moratorium, which has been unilaterally extended several times.

The GDR has noted with satisfaction the support of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries for Nicaragua in its struggle for independence and self-determination.

The summit meetings in Mexico and Harare reaffirm our conviction that it will be possible, through broad international cooperation, to banish the threat of war and let reason triumph. As hitherto, the GDR will continue to make its contribution to the solution of international problems. With its policy of businesslike dialogue it is trying to encourage joint action by all those in the world that give priority to reason and realism.

We are watching with sympathy and feeling how consistently the people of Nicaragua, under the proven leadership of FSLN, are accomplishing the national and democratic renewal of the country. Supported by the trust of the working masses and in alliance with all country's democratic forces, the FSLN and the Sandinist government are unswervingly continuing the policy of safeguarding the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution. They are resisting all disruption attempts by the internal and external counterrevolution.

We proclaim our highest regard for the successes of the past 7 years, especially in health and education, and for the unflagging efforts to make daily life worth living for the broadest sections of the population. The nationwide public discussion in the process of elaborating the first draft constitution of the new Nicaragua and the great participation of the population in the constitutional debate which has begun in the National Assembly vividly make clear the ability and the firm will of the Nicaraguan people to continue to take its fate into its own hands.

This is epitomized with the laying of the foundations for the building of a democratic society from which ignorance, poverty and want, which previously permanently accompanied the mass of the people, are eliminated once and for all.

In the future also the brutal attempts by reactionary forces to turn back the course of historical development in Nicaragua will have no chance. They are confronted not only by the determination of these courageous people in Central America to preserve their right to self-determination but also by the attitude of political reason of many states in the world.

We resolutely condemn the policy of military threat and blackmail, imposition of blocades and support for and official financing of counterrevolutionary groups. This policy pursues the aim of implementing hegemonistic interests contrary to the principles of international law and the UN Charter. The worsening crisis in Central America, which is a direct result of this and which affects Nicaragua, in particular, fills us with great concern.

Regional conflicts have a negative influence on the already dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. It is the legitimate right and also the political obligation of every state interested in detente to support an end to such conflicts in line with the principles of international law. The GDR thus welcomes the striving of the Contadora states and Support Group to make a contribution to ending the conflict with peaceful means.

The GDR welcomes your proposals, Comrade Daniel Ortega, and those of the Sandinist government, which are aimed at a peace settlement in Central America and the establishment and development of good-neighborly relations between the states in the region. In our opinion the elimination of the conflict in Central America would be useful if it ended the misuse of territories as a basis for the destabilization of other states, if it halted the military or logistical support for irregular groups which are supposed to bring down legitimate governments. In the current negotiating process the right of every people to choose their path of economic, political and social development freely and without interference must be clearly attested. The people must be granted the right to defend their achievements.

We were able to note with pleasure during our meeting that relations between our states and people have developed well. They are visibly expanding and deepening. Your visit gives this cooperation new, valuable impetus. For the people of our country active solidarity with the Sandinist popular revolution and the people of Nicaragua is a matter of honor and internationalist obligation. Rest assured that in Nicaragua's struggle for the defense and strengthening of the achievements of its national democratic development, the GDR will continue to stand firmly at your country's side. We speak out clearly so that your people may make use of their right to self-determination unhindered.

Ortega Holds Press Conference

LD172240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Nicaragua has a high regard for the GDR's role in the struggle for world peace, for a curbing and halt to the arms race, and for disarmament. This was stated by President Daniel Ortega, member of the FSLN Directorate and coordinator of the council of government, this afternoon at an international press briefing in Berlin. Speaking to the numerous representatives of the domestic and foreign media, he thanked the party, government and people of the GDR and its highest representative, Erich Honecker, for the unceasing solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution. He praised the [passage indistinct].

Daniel Ortega, who answered numerous questions at the press briefing, was asked for information about the role played by economic aid in his talks with Erich Honecker. The president answered that there is not much to be discussed about this issue itself because there are already very stable relations and very stable and firm cooperation with the GDR. This cooperation has again been stressed for 1987.

Because the country urgently needs foodstuffs owing to the war situation, Nicaragua will also receive short-term aid. "Comrade Honecker has decided to support us with an immediate donation of 30,000 metric tons of grain."

Asked whether the Contadora peace process can be continued despite temporary difficulties and the obstruction by the United States, Daniel Ortega stated: "We are confident that the Latin American countries will adhere to their positions for a peaceful solution. The U.S. policy constitutes the greatest obstacle to peace in the region. When the Contadora groups submitted the proposal of signing a peace document Nicaraga supported this proposal. The United States responded to this proposal with Congressional approval for $100 million for the mercenary forces. It replied by dispatching weapons and soldiers and instructors to train the mercenaries."

This policy was opposed by all the international public, the states and governments of the world, Daniel Ortega said. This should give the U.S. Administration cause for reflection. The Nicaraguan president stressed the need to defend the international system of laws. In this connection the decision by the International Court of Justice in the Hague against the U.S. actions must be recognized by Washington, which has itself turned to this UN tribunal on innumerable occasions and which is now fleeing from the law.

Daniel Ortega underscored the importance of the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Harare and its decisions. Some 101 countries submitted their standpoint on the situation in Central America in a resolution and thus gave the Contadora peace process an important impetus and renewed strength. The Harara resolution clearly expresses solidarity with Nicaragua.

In this connection Ortega rejected the attempt made to accuse Nicaragua of support for terrorism. The aim of such defamation is to create pretexts for an escalation of interference right down to direct military intervention. His country has however supplied sufficient evidence of its high regard and respect for the international legal system.

With reference to his trip to a series of countries on three continents, including India, China and the DPRK, the president said that Nicaragua has encountered everywhere clear standpoints of solidarity and support. Everywhere the view has been expressed that a peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America is an indispensible element of world peace. This was also stressed through material support and the opening of new credit lines.

Referring to the situation in his own country, Daniel Ortega said that the counterrevolutionary mercenaries have failed to achieve their strategic aims and are thus intensifying their terrorist attacks. The Nicaraguan people are redoubling their legitimate defense efforts. In this connection Nicaragua has undertaken appropriate steps with countries throughout the world, countries of various ideologies.

Despite the complex situation Nicaragua is prepared to organize the next summit of the nonaligned countries in Managua, as has been proposed by various parties. Such a decision would also be important for the whole movement. The issue at stake is to defend a country that is a member of that movement. The summit in Harare was also an important decision because, at the gates of the apartheid state, it strengthened the antiracist forces and the peoples of the Frontline States.

LOSONCZI, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO SYRIA

Counterparts Meet

LD161809 Budapest MTI in English 1433 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, September 16 (MTI) -- At the presidential office in Damascus Tuesday talks continued between the full delegations to the negotiations: The Hungarian Government and party delegation is headed by Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council while the Syrian delegation is led by President Hafiz al-Asad.

State Secretary Nrezso Banyasz, president of the Government Information Office gave a statement on the talks to representatives of the Hungarian press in Damascus, which, he said, were being held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, characterized by a mutual desire to advance cooperation, and understanding for one another's situation.

Particularly, great stress went to issues of bi-lateral cooperation. President al-Asad said that the two countries were linked together by strong and tight bonds, and the difficulties were also similar in many respects, meaning that it was possible to learn not only from one another's achievements but also from the measures taken to overcome the difficulties.

Pal Losonczi discussed the significance of the visit by President al-Asad to Hungary eight years ago, and the fact that since then the two parties and governments as well as the economic operative organs have evolved an extensive system of relations. He passed on the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and of Janos Kadar.

Speaking on international issues the two parties stressed that their views on fundamental world events were similar or coincident, while in some cases differing circumstances led to differing opinions on one or another concrete international issue, but this has not prevented the reinforcement of the friendship. Following this, the two presidents held another round of private talks. The Hungarian spokesman gave a briefing on the talks between the members of the delegations to the negotiations held the previous day.

Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP met with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party. They concluded that cooperation between the HSWP and the Ba'th Party had a beneficial influence on interstate relations. They expressed their willingness to extend and reinforce cooperation between the two parties. For this purpose they will renew the working plan for cooperation between the the HSWP and the Ba'th Party.

Jeno Vancsa minister of agriculture and food affairs, president of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation held talks with Sabah Baqjaji, state minister of planning, Syrian co-chairman of the committee. They also held talks with the ministers of higher education, economics and foreign trade, and energy affairs and agriculture.

At the talks the parties gave a mutually favourable evaluation of trends in cooperation between the economies of the two countries. They concluded that it is possible to expand relations princially in road vehicle transport, education and health, and in agriculture.

Rezso Banyasz held talks with Yasin Rajjuh, Syrian minister of information on the signing of an information agreement. The agreement which is expected to be signed during the current visit, gives incentives to the Hungarian and Syrian information bodies to develop direct relations. It stipulates that the two parties are to mutually aid the journalists of each other's countries in their radio and television programming.

Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chier of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister of defense, and Otto Herkner deputy minister of foreign trade held talks with General of the Army Hikmet Sehabi, Syrian chief of staff in the presence of leading Syrian generals. They concluded that cooperation between the two friendly armies is in order, relations are good and in harmony with the relations between the two countries as well as with the guidelines set at the meeting of the ministers of defense. At the talks they reviewed the concerete issues of military economic relations, and resolved upon future tasks. Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek was received by Brigadier General Mustafa Talas, deputy to the commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, Syrian minister of war.

Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Angy held an intensive exchange of views with Deputy Foreign Minister Diya' al-Fat [name as received], on the latest developments in the Middle East situation, and chances for solving the crisis.

Signs Agreements, Departs

LD172032 Budapest MTI in English 1512 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, September 17 (MTI) -- On Wednesday, the final day of his official friendly visit, Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and the Hungarian Party and Government delegation accompanying him went sight-seeing to the Omayyad Great Mosque of Damascus, and visited the treasures of the Syrian National Museum. Other members of the delegations signed six important accords and agreements.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy signed a Hungarian-Syrian consular agreement with Diah el-Fat [name as received], Syrian deputy foreign minister. An agreement stipulating recognition of school leaving certificates, diplomas and degrees was also signed by Gabor Nagy for Hungary, and for Syria by Zuheir al-Kutubi [name as received], deputy minister of higher education.

In the Ministry of Planning, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Affairs Jeno Vancsa, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Imre Szekacs general manager of the Tesco Hungarian Company, signed three agreements with Syrian Minister of State for Planning Sabah Baqjaji, and with Hamid Merei [name as received] deputy minister of economics and foreign trade, on the agenda of the recent third session of the Hungarian-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, the commodity turnover agreement for 1987 and 1988 and the working plan of economic and technological-scientific cooperation for 1986-1988.

State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the information office of the Council of Ministers, and Yasin Rajjuh, Syrian minister of Information signed the agreement on cooperation in the information service between the two countries in ceremonious conditions.

On conclusion of his official friendly visit, Pal Losonczi and the Hungarian Party and Government delegation visiting Syria under his leadership left Damascus for Hungary Wednesday afternoon.

USSR DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION FROM NEW YORK REPORTED

LD172229 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Elemer Csak report from the United States]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State has officially confirmed that 25 Soviet citizens are being expelled from New York. The named persons work at the Soviet Union's permanent UN missions and are accredited to the world organization. The U.S. side states that it is an issue of carrying out an earlier arbitrary staff reduction, and the expulsion has nothing to do with the Daniloff affair.

However, observers here agree that the measure is part of the sanctions which were made a possibility by the secretary of state. Two days before the planned talks of Shultz and Shevardnadze, the announcement has exploded like a bomb, and even U.S. commentators are of the opinion: Washington is consciously risking the holding of the meeting.

Now, as I am giving my report the Soviet missions in New York have not yet reacted to the decison. However, as regards the staff reduction, the Soviet Union's ambassador already stated earlier that it is an unlawful action that violates the international agreements. The UN secretary general has not commented on the events, for the time being. Perez de Cuellar's spokesman quoted the stance of last year, which alludes to the procedural regulations concerning disputed issues and which essentially calls on the sides concerned to hold consultations.

VERESS ADDRESSES GATT MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

LD171011 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, September 17 (MTI) -- Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, head of the Hungarian delegation, took the floor at the ministerial conference of GATT members in Punta del Este of Uruguay. He pointed out that Hungary, as a small country with strong reliance on foreign trade, needs a settled trade environment based on respect for contractual commitments without political obstacles and discrimination for success in domestic economic life.,

The Hungarian side is convinced, Peter Veress said, that the start of a new round of GATT negotiations would offer the only realistic way towards improving the present trade environment, checking the increasing wave of protectionism and easing export terms. Hungary is driven by such considerations when supporting the talks, in the lack of which it is to be feared that the terms of international trade will continue to worsen and the GATT discipline to weaken.

On the expectations of the forthcoming world trade talks, the minister stressed the need for the regulation of world trade in agricultural products. Current national agrarian policies have led to the accumulation of international surpluses, to unbridled subsidization of export and, as another consequence, traditional and efficient producers have been deprived of their markets. He urged to adopt an international system of regulations which guarantees a fair access to the world market also for such export-orientated countries as Hungary and saves them of any serious loss because of export prices. He supported the idea of talks on further tariff reductions, which would improve the competitiveness of Hungarian commodities. He mentioned mutual confidence as a condition for starting talks, for the sake of which all GATT members should undertake to refrain from introducing any trade restriction contrary to the GATT commitments and to withdraw such measures already in effect.

With regard to the Soviet call for participation in the talks, Peter Veress stated that every interested country should be allowed to attend the talks.

ARTICLE ON PPF DISCUSSION OF NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

AU151320 Budapest FIGELYO in Hungarian 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by "v": "Enterprise Managers' Forum -- Debate on Liquidation and Rehabilitation" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] The enterprise managers' forum of the PPF held a conference on the economic background of the decree-law governing liquidation procedures and the rehabilitations undertaken by the state.

Gyula Csaki, the guest speaker of the forum and deputy finance minister, described the two new provisions as one of the most vital steps of the reform process. He referred to the fact that no enterprise has yet been liquidated due to insolvency and long-lasting low profits; and the cases under current consideration for liquidation, with one or two exceptions, refer only to small firms. There was a significantly larger number of cases dealing with rehabilitation, or rather with quasi-rehabilitation, where single subsidies, suspended payments, and administrative interventions were used "to settle" the affairs of enterprises struggling with difficulties. The direct price of the ever-increasing savings process was an annual 10 billion forints, which indirectly reached a much greater sum than this in recent years. Thus it is understandable why the centralization of incomes had to be increased; and what is more, be accomplished at the expense of profitable enterprises. Such as redistribution of incomes can have no other consequences than the preservation of the present production structure.

As regards the new provisions, the deputy minister said the following: It has not been possible to set up all prerequisites, including a two-level bank system, to operate the new means [eszkoztar] effectively and consistently. It seems that by 1987 the new banks will not yet be prepared to accept obligations to ensure the restoration of solvency by negotiations according to the new liquidation measure. In enforcing its claims, the state will show neutral behavior, that is, it will adopt the decisions of creditors (see No. 1986/34 of FIGELYO).

According to expectations, most of the cases can be settled with an accord between the debtors and the creditors.

The deputy minister also mentioned the reasons leading to rehabilitation, such as serious employment problems, the fulfillment of international obligations, interests of national defense, and other specific reasons, which will be decided on by the government. Concluding his speech, Gyula Csaki spoke of the publicity of liquidation and rehabilitation cases.

Those who participated in the debate acknowledged the ground given for the new provision and, by supporting the deputy minister's view, described it as an important step in the reform process; but called attention to the fact that the lack of prerequisites could misfire in implementing the new system and could discredit it by reversing its effects. We can hardly rely on an efficient implementation of the new system if it is unknown what political and economic supports can be expected, and if there is a great determination to employ the monetary policy without having resources available. In other words, the liquidation process cannot be separated from its social and economic environment. Many people said, the currently employed enterprise managers cannot be made responsible for their financial situation, because (in the seventies) the enterprises had carried out development projects based partly on the central programs that turned out later to be unfeasible. The enterprises, they said, can only carry part of the blame for insolvency.

Several people criticized the publicity requirements of the liquidation process, saying that this could destabilize the enterprise, because, from the outset, the departure of the white collar elite and the best of skilled laborers will prevent the enterprise from recovering.

It poses a special problem as to how enterprises under state management and enterprises of services interpret the new measures.

Lively debate was devoted to the issue of describing the reduction or discontinuation of inefficient production as an easy task. This action is accompanied by replacing old production with new products and new activities, that is, the reduction also requires new construction projects. The renewal process, the venture, requires flexible and relatively safe conditions of management. Present conditions discourage enterprises from showing initiative and undertaking new ventures. Some people did not attribute real limiting power to the criteria set out to specify the probable extent of rehabilitations called for by the state, because these criteria can "fit anything", and it is feared that, in spite of the state's intentions, many enterprises could find themselves on the list of firms for possible rehabilitation.

In his answer Gyula Csaki referred to the fact that results of previous decisions cannot be considered, because this would require a regulation for each case separately. In any case, most of the enterprises did not join the earlier central programs contrary to their own interest. There is a lesson in this for the future; namely, the number of centrally designated development projects must be radically reduced.

Although not all of the prerequisites for the application of the new system of measures exist, he said, it is still no use to begin the old chicken or the egg argument. In fact, applying the liquidation and rehabilitation measure could accelerate or even enforce the creation of prerequisites still necessary.

The debate on the liquidation process did to some extent, reflect the conditions that exist in a country with a closed economy. Thus it is understandable why the enterprises' responsibility to supply was discussed as a matter of strictly limiting the "diet" and liquidation of enterprises. Nevertheless, making the Hungarian economy and its enterprises consider their comparative international positions and use their opportunities of comparative advantages better, forms one of the prerequisites, and aims, of applying the new system of measures successfully.

DAILY CITED ON EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE CHANGES

LD151151 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Why does a drop in the price of oil in the capitalist markets cause problems for the Hungarian oil processing branch of the industry? Because parallel to this, the price of oil derivatives, of which we export a considerable amount to the capitalist countries, has also dropped; therefore, revenues decrease.

Loerinc Szendrei has written a report in MAGYAR NEMZET about the concrete effects of this particular economic situation. The Tisza Vegyikombinat [chemical products factory] has been hit by price drops of many hundreds of millions [currency not specified] on both the home and the capitalist markets. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the direction of the Hungarian-Soviet ethylene trade will shortly be reversed. Up to now, 130,000 metric ton has gone from the Tisza factory to the Soviet Union annually. Next year we will receive the same amount from the factory at Kalashi and this amount will have to be processed too.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS RECEIVE OUTGOING SFRY ENVOY

LD171155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the end of his 4-year diplomatic mission, Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Milivoj Maksic has been received over the past few days for farewell meetings by Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice-president of the Council of State; Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski; Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs; and by several members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairmen and members of the government; and other top figures in political life.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Council of State and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who received Maksic earlier, expressed gratitude and recognition to the Yugoslav ambassador for his great contribution to the development of relations between the two countries and presented him on this occasion with a high Polish award.

In their talks, the top Polish officials expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslav-Polish relations and the deepening of cooperation in all areas, emphasizing at the same time the interest of both countries in "enriching the friendly relations on the basis of mutual respect, understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation."

JARUZELSKI GREETS ETHIOPIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD122315 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory message to secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam in connection with the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the national day of Socialist Ethiopia.

MESSNER RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION MEMBERS

LD120902 Warsaw PAP in English 0010 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- The Bureau of the International Federation of Risistance Movements (FIR) Ended their debates here today. The tow-day long debates proved that the federation affiliating 68 organizations from 28 European countries and Israel, will continue to struggle for the defence of peace and the ideals of humanism, against neo-fascism, racism and all other forms of discrimination.

The Warsaw meeting become an occasion for veterans and victims of war to reiterate their concern over the intensification of the arms race, also in the pace, threatening with the annihilation of mankind.

Members of the FIR Bureau were received here today by Premier Zbigiew Messner.

"I believe that the choice of Warsaw as the site of the annual meeting is a manifestation of recognition for Polish fighters for freedom and democracy", Messner said.

"Poland, which during World War Two suffered relatively greatest losses pays particular respect to what was the topic of the debates: that is to the necessity to maintain peace in Europe and worldwide, to using all possibilities leading to this most humanitarian goal."

"We cannot close our eyes to the perils which not only harm the idea of peace but also hamper the development of the contemporary world. We share the opinion of your movement, that these are mainly the arms race, resurgence of fascism, economic injustice and violation of human rights," Messner said.

COMMUNIQUE CITES POPE'S HUMAN RIGHTS SERMON

AU101308 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 36, 7 Sep 86 p 1

[Pope's Castelgandolfo Sermon to Polish pilgrims on 26 August: "Our Lady, Take Care of All Our People"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Recalling the important events in August 1980, we bear in mind that memorable social agreements were signed at that time in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie in Silesia. These agreements expressed the spirit of our nation, a millennium-old nation, which sought to solve social and moral problems through a dialogue with government representatives.

Such dialogue is proof that the government respects the nation and recognizes its genuine independence. That is why the Polish bishops consistently continue to stress all the social and moral problems that are involved in respecting the rights of the nation and in safeguarding the independence of Polish society. For example, the Polish Episcopate's communique of 1-2 May of this year states: "Our pastoral fathers devoted much attention to some social and moral problems of our country and drew attention to the fact that it will be impossible to solve our fatherland's economic problems without complete respect for human rights and for the rights of social and occupational groups, "They noted that only a genuine and real social dialogue can repair the situation, which means that efforts must be continued to accomplish what was recorded in the social agreements of 1980.

In the same communique our bishops speak of the rights and duties of believers and state: "Catholic laymen have the right and duty to shape the order on this earth in the spirit of the Holy Gospel and, regardless of external difficulties, to bear witness to their faith in public life, in jobs, and in professions. It is their duty to be bold in reacting to features of moral wrongdoing. Guided by Christian conscience in their activities, they should have a sense of dignity regarding the rights of the political community and show the necessary solicitude for the correct development of the organization of social life."

The Polish Episcopate also tackled these important problems during its Gniezno conference on 28 June. This is what they said in the communique: (passage deleted in line with the law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981).

At the point they discussed the political prisoners in the light of the amnesty. However, in this connection I wish to place special emphasis on the Catholic Church's duty to help prisoners. [paragraph continues]

I have in mind in particular the Primate's Charitable-Social Committee, which is in touch with individual dioceses. The Catholic church's organized help for prisoners, especially political prisoners, is the necessary embodiment of the attitude proclaimed by the Holy Gospel and by Christ: "I was in prison and you visited Me;" I am in prison -- and we must not to fail to visit Him. [punctuation and capitalization in preceding sentences as published] Christ's words are unequivocal and ever binding. [passage omitted]

It is the mission and task of the Catholic Church and, especially, of its shepherds to preach the entire Holy Gospel and all its precepts concering human rights and the rights of the nation. [passage omitted]

REM WRITES ON RELATION OF CHURCH, ALCOHOLISM

LD122225 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12 -- Charges have been coming from some pulpits these days, writes Jan Rem, [nom de plume of Jerzy Urban] that given the huge production of booth [as received], the authorities have got no across-the-board and effective concept of arresting this social plague which alcoholism is. Other preachers have gone farther down by claiming that it is the socialist authority which is putting people to drink deliberately to draw profits from spirits sale and rule people with a lower consciousness. The voices like that were particularly aplenty in August which was declared by the church a month of fighting alcohol. There are various differences of views in various matters between the state and church authority but there are no contradictions in just this case. Both sides believe it is necessary to curb drinking and rid this country of booth.

The opinions propounded at times from the altars are harmful, as the state's authority is imputed to harbour foul intentions, play of appearances while in purely economic terms drinking does not pay well to the national economy, as the profit coming from it is by far smaller than the losses arising from the numerous cases of employees' unsobriety, costs of employing and treating the drunks and supporting their families. The state is expected to bring on quick effects in fighting the habit which was taking root in Poland over the centuries. If anybody wanted to take up the polemics coming from the pulpits, then he could claim that drinking proliferated in old Poland not without the church's fault.

At that time, the clergy was completely ruling the roost, telling everyone what was wrong or good.

In defending the socialist authority against rash charges coming from the pulpits, it becomes to mention that in Poland of today large drinking binges are not held on May Day or July 22. The side insulted from the pulpit could invoke the indisputable fact that great drinking bouts are held in Poland, apart from pay days and end-year balls, on church holidays or days of ceremonies inspirited by the church. One cannot notice that church's admonitions or calls for temperance or teetotalling vows taken in churches curb these drinking binges.

The laws and injuctions issued by the state authority, aimed at curbing the consumption of alcohol and easing its after effects, are resolute but realistic. The state officials actually work for cutting the production, sale and consumption of alcohol but does not believe in immediate but piecemeal successes.

Following the drastic price hikes, the turnover at liquor shops dropped, indeed, but the number of illicit distilleries went up. It is estimated that one third of the consumed alcohol is moonshine.

Increased were penalties for crimes committed under the impact of alcohol and for insobriety at work place, for bootlegging. As a result, last year recorded a 17 per cent drop in bootlegging and an 18 percent in alcohol profiteering.

Upwards of 3 billion zlotys was allocated for construction and development of alcoholics treatment wards.

Winding up, Rem wrote. The national weal calls for curbing booth consumption. The church has proven many a time that wherever superior values for Poles are at stake it can rise over the existing differences.

Church's broader cooperation would better serve to curb drinking than undermining the state's efforts or its intentions.

DUNALEWICZ COMMENTS ON ANTIDRINK CAMPAIGN

PM171128 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 20 Aug 86 p 5

[Interview with Adam Dunalewicz, deputy government press spokesman, by Tomasz Persidok; date, place not given]

[Text] [Persidok] There is much talk about the plague of alcoholism in Poland. Is it borne out by the facts?

[Dunalewicz] Unfortunately, to a great extent it is. Alcohol consumption is not decreasing. Alcoholism is one of the plagues afflicting our nation -- and other nations as well.

[Persidok] Some people say: "It is entirely my own business whether and how much I drink"...

[Dunalewicz] That is not true. We all know about the detrimental effect of alcohol on the family, on social discipline and productivity, and on the quality of labor. It is also necessary to talk about the criminalistic effect of alcohol. Last year's statistics indicate that out of the total number of persons suspected of having committed an offense, those who were under the influence of alcohol at the time made up 75 percent of homicide cases, almost 82 percent of rape cases, 87 percent of robbery cases, and 85 percent of cases of domestic cruelty. In 1985, 8,779 road accidents were caused by persons under the influence of alcohol. I could continue with these said statistics, but the figures I have quoted already give lie to the claim that drinking is a private matter.

[Persidok] How can we fight alcoholism? Perhaps we should dramatically reduce supply or go back to rationing?

[Dunalewicz] I do not know whether that would be effective. According to conservative estimates made by the Main Statistical Office, illegally produced alcohol accounted for 15-20 percent of total aclcohol consumed in the period when alcohol sales were rationed in 1983.

[Persidok] How should we be going about it then? Are we not helpless in the face of the plague of alcoholism?

[Dunalewicz] The act on temperance education and prevention of alcoholism, passed by the Sejm of the PPR on 26 October 1982, stressed that alcoholism should be prevented by means of a properly designed social policy aimed at creating conditions conducive to the realization of those needs which, when met, provide sufficient motivation against the use of alcohol. Also, by means of education and information. Some results are also achieved by limiting the availability of alcohol and by substituting beverages with lower alcohol content for the so-called strong spirits. There is a ban on the sales of alcohol on certain days and within certain times. The number of vending outlets has been reduced: Last year more than 500 licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content exceeding 4.5 percent were withdrawn.

We are gradually effecting a change in the structure of alcohol consumption in favor of less potent alcoholic beverages. Consumption of clear and flavored vodkas has dropped from 70.6 percent of all sales of alcoholic beverages in 1980 to 68.1 percent in 1985. In addition, the domestic trade and services minister has recommended that the supply of alcohol bottled in 0.375 liter containers be increased from 4.7 percent in 1984 to 20 percent by the year 1990. It is occasionaly suggested that we introduce even smaller containers, in 0.25 and 0.1 liter sizes, but experts believe that this might lower the accessibility barrier for vodka, particularly where young people are concerned....

Furthermore, in February 1984 the minister for labor, wages, and social security issued directives on the safeguarding of the sobriety rule in the workplace. The frequency of spot checks has increased.

In the course of the antialcohol campaign, officers of the Citizen's Militia annually detain more than 600,000 persons throughout the country, including over 300,000 at sobering-up stations and some 180,000 at detention centers.

Finally, the third aspect of the campaign against the plague of alcoholism is the development of the medical service for the treatment of alcoholics and social care for those dependent on alcohol and their families. At the end of 1985 health service establishments had at their disposal 3,152 beds for the treatment of alcoholics, which met only 65 percent of the existing requirement. Last year 12 new clinics for the treatment of alcoholics were added, the total now standing at 438. In 1985 the construction of new facilities continued, with 1,034 beds for the treatment of chronic alcoholics, 2,113 beds in psychiatric hospitals, 2,415 places in welfare homes, 10 clinics for the treatment of alcoholics, and 388 homes for the employees of the medical service for the treatment of alcoholics.

[Persidok] What is the role of the Anti-Alcohol Fund in this campaign?

[Dunalewicz] The fund is generated from a proportion of the value of the alcholic beverages sold annally. Its annual revenue exceeds Z5 billion. These resources are used to fund the setting up of health service clinics for the treatment of alcoholics (Z3.2 billion in 1985) as well as a social care network for those dependent on alcohol,scientific research, social and educational work, and anti-alcohol information.

[Persidok] To sum it all up, what can be said about the effectiveness of all these actions?

[Dunalewicz] The whole campaign for educating society into temperance and for the prevention of alcoholism is directed by the Council of Ministers Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and its counterparts at voivodship level. At its May 1986 session the Commission Presidium carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of the present work in the field of combatting alcoholism. It was found that the integrated system of anti-alcoholism instruments introduced by the act did not require any essential changes. All that was found to be necessary was an even more stringently consistent implementation of those instruments.

TU MEETING VIEWS ECONOMIC PLAN CONDITIONS

AU081450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Krzysztof Stanislawiak report: "The Social Conditions Behind Economic Plans"]

[Text] What actions are foreseen to improve productivity and work quality? Why are different forms of housing construction not treated in the same way? These are only some of the topics dealt with at a 4 September meeting between chairmen of voivodship trade union accords and Jozef Zajchowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

In an introduction prior to the discussion, J. Zajchowski presented a report on the work on the National Socioeconomic Plan and 1987 Central Annual Plan. He said that the drafts of both documents will be presented before the Council of Ministers within the next 3 weeks. Conclusions stemming from discussions with trade unions and the opinions of the OPZZ have exerted a significant influence on the shape of both documents.

J. Zajchowski also told the assembled persons about the most important issues and problems, the solution of which will have a decisive influence on the country's further economic growth. One of these is the inflation gap and its foreseen increase by another Z300 billion next year. This will be caused by a rise in old-age and invalidity pensions and greater employment in the nonproduction sphere (education, health, culture, and so on).

Another barrier is the difficult balance of payments in foreign trade and debt repayments, which are to be maintained at the present level until the end of the 5-year period. A matter requiring an urgent solution is the depreciation of fixed assets and the rise in prices of fuel and energy to a level that covers the real costs of their production. This should in effect cause great economizing of raw materials, fuels, and energy, and -- what is unpopular but necessary -- higher prices of final products.

A lot of controversy is caused by the contruction activity discussed in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan. It is foreseen, for example, that building materials will be concentrated on the development of industry over the next few years. An acceleration in housing construction is not expected before 1990.

During the meeting, the chairman of the trade union accords expressed the opinions of trade unionists from their areas and addressed to the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission a series of remarks and questions, mainly about the social aspects of planned economic policy.

The meeting, which was chaired by OPZZ deputy chairman Wojciech Obarski, was also attended by Maciej Lubczynski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Socioprofessional Department.

MESSNER INSPECTS SILESIAN PEDIATRIC CENTER

LD162341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner stayed in Zabrze where he inspected the Silesian Pediatric Center, which is being established there, and the No 1 State General Hospital. The premier was interested in the center's equipment needs, new methods of treatment and organization. His hosts emphasized the great contribution in the construction and modernization of the establishment by miners and mining construction enterprises.

OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING PHYSICIANS' CONFERENCE

LD161345 Warsaw PAP in English 1235 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 16 -- Speaking to PAP about the movement known as the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), vice-chairman of the Polish Physicians' Society (PTL) Jerzy Wojciechowski said:

"The IPPNW Basic task is to make people realize the results of an exchange of nuclear strikes, to warn against dangers connected with a nuclear blast.

"The recent accident in Chernobyl has shown how tremendous is the danger carried by nuclear energy, even if it serves peaceful goals. But the doctors have done an exceptional thing. They have shown politicians, military strategists, and societies what the consequences of a nuclear explosion could be.

"The six-year work of the movement has been appreciated and honoured with the highest prize, the Nobel Peace Prize granted to it in 1985. The Polish physicians' society was a co-winner as a collective member of the movement.

"I believe, that our movement's many politicians realize their responsibility for the future of the world. The first step on this difficult road to disarmament the physicians are calling for was the Geneva meeting of Soviet and U.S. leaders. Then, came the peace initiatives of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Albert Einstein said that we should adopt a radically new way of thinking of mankind is to survive. The politicans' interest in peace initiatives, including our movement, seems to indicate that this moment has already come."

NONALIGNED SUMMIT ACHIEVED 'MORE THAN EXPECTED'

AU171430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 86 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "Week in the World" column: "More Than Realistic"]

[Excerpts] If one could say of the previous nonaligned summit in Delhi that, with its results, it stayed within the limits of what was at the time considered realistic, without making any move forward, then one could say of the eighth summit that ended in Harare on Sunday that it has achieved more than could realistically have been expected, particularly as regards unity about identification of the movements as an independent global, and nonbloc factor in all international affairs. [passage omitted]

Just as many times before, the nonaligned summit was held in the conditions of bloc and superpower competition for the movement's favor or for it to identify with one of the bloc aims. The summit was virtually subject to a kind of pressure, a war of nerves, and even a complex game of provocation and of diverting attention from the summit's main currents. How is one otherwise to explain the new pressure on Libya that provoked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's uncontrolled attack on nonalignment and his cry for a total war against imperialism at the moment when Libya was receiving full moral and political support from the movement itself? How is one to explain the terrorist actions in Karachi and Istanbul when nonaligned countries are confirmed as the only organized and principled fighter against every form of terrorism and for the freedom of all who are oppressed and enslaved?

Neither Left nor Right

Having found a way out of all those trials, after the summit the nonaligned countries faced the known course of bloc identification and propaganda according to the measure of "distancing from" or "coming closer" to one of the blocs. Hence the counting by one side of the condemnations of and disagreements with U.S. interventions in the world, the number of which has allegedly doubled since the Delhi summit. Hence the exultation of the other side because of the support extended to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, from which one then draws old well-known conclusions about the "anti-imperialist" course of the nonaligned countries. [passage omitted]

The essence of what happened in Harare lies neither in favoring anti-Americanism nor in turning into Soviet waters. The essence lies in the identification of the nonaligned countries with their independent antibloc philosophy and policy. In accordance with this, it is completely logical that they will support any moratorium and any readiness for agreement, and that at the same time they will oppose any intervention or action to save apartheid. Namely, no one can proclaim his special right to intervene throughout the world while at the same time demanding the "neutrality" of the nonaligned countries.

Some questions pertaining to internal matters have remained open, but despite pressures, no one can deny the great step the nonaligned countries have made toward a greater internal unity, toward greater awareness that their interests are identical and that they must change this world more quickly in order to be able to change themselves and always remain autonomous and independent. [passage omitted]

Harare has clearly defined its position toward the basic contradiction and division in the world today -- the position that solutions should be sought on the basis of the status quo or along with changing international political and economic order, in a peaceful way, naturally, starting from UN principles and the common interest of mankind.

This has caused some angry speeches at the summit, but also resulted in the reasonableness and unity of the vast majority of countries. The dilemma about the choice of the venue for the next summit also lies there. That is an important strategic orientation in which the movement on the whole, and Prime Minister Mugabe in particular, have shown great political maturity. It is very important that the next host is able to continue this course and to represent symbolically his region and the common aims through it. Would that not be the case with Latin America, where the controversies of present international economic relations are huge, just as Zimbabwe in a way symbolized the unity of the movement on the urgent problem of apartheid? [passage omitted]

TERRORISM CONDMENED, REGARDLESS OF 'NOBLE AIMS'

AU141817 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Branislav Canak Commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] Since the beginning of September the world has been facing a wave of terrorism. The tragic massacres in the plane in Karachi and a synagogue in Istanbul marked last week as a very somber one. Here is Branislav Canak:

Terrorism has become one of the basic characteristics of the present-day world. As a product of certain social relations, terrorism, as earlier in history, has higher aims: class or national liberation, but -- and this is very significant -- never both of them. It could be also differentiated in terms of geography. As a rule its aim in Europe has traditionally been to liberate one class from the exploitation of another, while terrorism outside Europe has predominantly been aimed toward national goals. This is why it has often been characterized by romaniticism and religious fanaticism. It seems that nobody is immune to terrorism. In its fight against Aleksandar's dictatorship, the communist party of Yugoslavia was in one phase also faced with views which call on terrorism to aid revolution. Fortunately, the consciousness prevailed that class liberation is in the hands of the class itself and its vanguard, while national liberation was in the hands of the people. The success of the Yugoslav revolution, as far as both the class and national dimensions are concerned, historically proves that terrorism can never be the means of achieving such great goals.

At the same time, the responsibility for breaking with the advocates of terrorism falls to the social-political force which presents itself as the (?representative) of national or class interests. This responsibility does not, however, mean (?punctually) declaring a distance, in the form of official statements, but the elimination of those who objectively harm the realization of the basic goals, even if it is clear that the supporters of terrorism are in fact not serving these aims at all. In the case of the communist party of Yugoslavia they were a minority and an episode of error which were, as we have said, [word indistinct] goal.

This is why Yugoslavia strongly condemns all terrorists acts irrespective of who suffers from them or who carries them out or what noble aims terrorist acts are hiding behind.

Let us say in the end that regardless of who the target of a terrorist act is, the act remains a terrorist act, with its all negative characteristics. This refers to the assassination attempt on Pinochet, too. Allende's niece is right when she says that the people and not a terrorist's bullet will overthrow the dictator, because bullets kill men while only a wider progressive movement can change the relations that produced Pinochet and other dictators.

SAWPY DISAGREES ON ALTERNATIVE MOVEMENTS ISSUE

AU171402 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report on SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium session in Belgrade on 11 September]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Speaking about elections, Marjan Kalanj reminded the participants of recent discussions as to whether there should be one or more candidates, opened or closed lists. [passage omitted]

Nenad Bucin felt it necessary to observe that it would not be good to forget what we did or what we failed to do or what we permitted others to do in the antipropaganda elections of 1986. [passage omitted] According to Bucin we ought not forget "the almost deliberate and well-timed pre-election shortages of the most vital products and articles, price increases with which on the eve of the elections we almost raced to turn citizens away, to make them feel bitter about their lives and, of course, elections." In this context, Nenad Bucin mentioned many court cases which were conducted on the eve of the elections and which had political colors, delicate statements which worked in an antipropaganda way. [passage omitted]

There is a view that "among other things, the Socialist Alliance will fight for a democratic explanation of the broadness of the political platform of the front built on the revolutionary people's front [bnarodnofrontovske] traditions, on whose foundations social organizations or the associations of citizens or the so-called alternative movements characterizing the contemporary organization of the youth in some parts of our country can gather and act from." This view inspired Milan Daljevic in some way to conclude that this was the opportunity to clearly say that "just like the 13th LCY Congress, our Federal Conference does not accept and rejects some demands made by the peace movement regarding our defense and our army because these demands are beginning to spread and have a negative influence on young people."

However, there were some different opinions. Marjan Kalanj expressed the belief that the so-called peace movements occur in places where the Socialist Alliance and social organizations or the association of citizens with their content, method, and forms of work do not keep up to date with the needs of modern times. [passage omitted]

Marjan Rozic regards Kalanj's approach as essential because "we as the front must be frank not only about everything imposed on us by contemporary life, but also about everything that happens." [passage omitted]

Joze Smole supports the view that the formulation of alternative movements made in the working version of the conclusions is not good and suggested a new one -- that the Socialist Alliance be open for new initiatives, even for the spontaneous actions of our citizens because we must acknowledge the fact that there are so many other things happening outside the alliance. We have examples of our citizens organizing differently just because the Socialist Alliance has not been active enough. I would be very careful about the assessments of some peace initiatives.

Of course, there are some phenomena that need dealing with, things that are not acceptable, but it would be very bad to stop an initiative of young people who want to identify themselves more with the problem of peace and international cooperation through some kind of interpretation that these movements themselves are negative and unacceptable for the Yugoslav socialist society.

Bosko Krunic had similar views pointing out that some social movements, such as the "Greens," or the movement for the protection of the human environment, or the humanists, in our country have encountered opposition just because these movements have become a political issue and the platform for various political and ideological pronouncements in the countries in which they were conceived and best developed. These pronouncements are something which we, understandably, cannot accept. On the contrary, as far as our youth is concerned, we should find a variety of ways to develop the movement for the protection of human environment, we should strengthen it through propaganda, strengthen it materially and in terms of its cadre because this is something that is in the interest of man, of the people.

Immediately after that, Chairman Nenad Bucin pointed out that the basic problems is not in the negative politization that occurs in certain social organizations and citizens' associations but in the fact that the communists in these organizations are not able on that front line to enter the battle and to convincingly win it through a dialogue in a democratic atmosphere.

"I do not see the basic danger in some wide, global danger that stems from these negative politizations, but mostly in the fact that the LC and the Socialist Alliance have for some time kept their heads buried in the sand, probably because they find it comfortable and probably because they are harboring the illusion that time will cure all problems." [passage omitted]

In his reply, Milan Daljevic said that he cannot agree with the views that the SAWPY as the front should also be open to some citizens associations or to some alternative social organizations which judged by their activities and involvement are not fully on our course.

"I think," stressed Daljevic, "that the front should be closed to such structures. I am for a dialogue in the front with all individuals, all structures, but a dialogue based on our conceptual tenets and the tenets which have been in existence since the congress.... But, in my opinion it is unnecessary to enter into a nationwide debate on this question. Or, we have the emergence of some associations, such as committees for the freedom of creation or similar committees, which do not form their platforms on the basis of our positions. I think that this is not right."

MIKULIC VISITS FOOD EXPORTER, NOTES FEC MEASURES

LD151225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- This autumn, when the system-related measures will be on the agenda, we shall be able to see if we can make use of some of the knowledge acquired from around the world which secures stability and stimulates production in the sphere of agriculture. This includes, on the one hand, measures of compensating and subsidizing agricultural production and, on the other, a more correct pricing policy. I believe that we shall succeed in doing this -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said on receiving from Borislav Mikelic, chairman of the management board of the Gavrilovic food industry of Petrinja, a plaque, a memorial charter, and the monograph "Gavrilovic" published to mark the 165th anniversary of the foundation of this renowned producer of smoked meat products and one of Yugoslavia's largest food exporters.

The decision to award Mikulic was passed by the collective's workers council on behalf of the 5,000 workers and 6,000 cooperative producers and of all the working people and citizens of Petrinja municipality and the revolutionary region of Banija. [passage omitted]

Expressing gratitude for the recognition, Mikulic stressed that the Federal Executive Council was aware of the problems which had for years been affecting Yugoslav agricultrue and the food industry. We have already passed 10 or so measures designed to improve the situation in this sector, Mikulic said, and then continued by emphasizing the need for further eliminating the disparity in prices in the coming period as well. Two days ago the FEC passed decisions on new protective prices for the 1987 crop.

We shall, the FEC president specified, continue to invest efforts to stabilize the conditions in agriculture and the food industry and to search for possibilites, and above all, means of achieving development in this sphere.

Of course, we cannot achieve all this at once, because as you know, any change in prices causes enormous problems elsewhere, particularly in the standard of living as it entails increases in the cost of food.

The president of the FEC expressed wishes for even greater successes for the collective and promised that he would attend the jubilee celebrations of the 165th anniversary of the foundation of this giant of Yugoslav food industry which has been nominated for this year's price of the anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia.

LCY'S GACIC DISCUSSES NEED TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR

LD121921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Bejina Basta, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- The messages of the recently held 13th LCY Congress and the seriousness of the situation put us under the obligation to work and behave differently and thereby to change the situation and relations in concrete terms. In this respect support should also be given to the most recent measures in the area of economic policy, as well as to efforts to change the situation in the area of production, exports, and general and joint expenditure in the struggle against inflation. This was stressed today at a formal ceremony on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the first liberation of Bajina Basta and the opening of a new IKI plant by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

While giving support to these measures the working people also warn and demand that the forthcoming economic measures policy should be adopted as soon as possible, so that their positive and negative features can be better discerned and so that the working people can accept them as their own orientations, rather than as something imposed. By establishing the condition for economic activity for the next year in a timely manner, through the credit and monetary system, the system of relations with foreign countries, the system of the distribution of income, as well as through the package of measures for the financial consolidation of the economy, we should create conditions for more efficient economic activity, motivate the organizations of associated labor for mutual contacts and for strengthening the unified Yugoslav market. Such an orientation and solution in the economic system will have support from the LC organs and certainly from the entire LC and all the working people, Radisa Gacic stressed.

However, he added, this is not enough. It is also necessary to mobilize everyone to implement what has been established and to eliminate the many shortcomings whose basis is not in the system, but in idleness, lack of responsibility, and negligence which are assuming such proportions in many environments that they can be qualified as an intention to cause damage.

Passivity and indifference are also the result of insufficient readiness on the part of subjective forces in the basic cells of society to create a constructive atmosphere and to mobilize for actions in finding optimal solutions. Shared awareness about the need to conduct a united action on changing the situation, which was strongly demonstrated at the 13th LCY Congress, seems in some environments to have been replaced by egotistic beliefs that everybody should fight for themselves, at any price and without work, for as favorable a status as possible. How else can we explain, Gacic asked, unrealistic demands for price increases, unloyal competition on both the domestic and the foreign market, and isolation within municipal, republican, and provincial borders?

Many questions were cleared up at the 13th congress, the basic directions for communist action agreed upon, the new organizational and statutory solutions established. With clear stands the congress makes all communists duty-bound to become the initiators of progressive changes, to be in the forefront of struggle for economic stabilization, to struggle more resolutely against isolation of any kind. However, Gacic stressed, only resoluteness and perseverence to realize these orientations will confirm that the LC is the authentic organization for revolutionary action, the organization which changes social relations in the desired direction. It must be stated, he said, that such readiness does not exist in all environments. Indifference and expectation are the result of a lack of trust in one's own power and ability. It produces the state of blockade and impotence, while the system of socialist self-management is accused of all omissions and mistakes, often resulting precisely from insufficient activity on the part of sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs.

Speaking about future work on changes to the constitutional and legal provisions, Gacic stressed that the essential thing is that through these changes conditions should be created for more radical removal of the increased issue of statist relations, everything which disintegrates the working class, hinders its real influence on social trends, blocks decisionmaking, and destroys the foundations of our socialist self-managing Yugoslav community.

In the present economic situation and in a rather slow and inconsistent tackling of current social problems it is obvious, Gacic said, that those forces and trends which are trying to threaten the strategic orientations of our society are strengthening. The most dangerous expression of such manifestations is nationalism, which always sees only the darker side of our life and uses this to sow defeatism and hatred among the nations. It is worrying that its protagonists are entering certain institutions and their organs, that the information media is increasingly accessible to them, as well as various other platforms, and that all this is financed by assets belonging to the working class, whose life is becoming increasingly difficult, which they are dividing and claiming for themselves, confronting people and nations.

We must seek the cause of such phenomena in difficulties, as well as in our insufficient offensiveness, weakness in the work of the LC, in opportunism, naive and therefore dangerous beliefs that "our nationalism is less dangerous than others", or that "there is no nationalism among us". The struggle against nationalism, Gacic stressed, must primarily be the struggle against the causes which create it, as well as settling accounts with its manifestations and protagonists.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETINGS OF PROPAGANDISTS

LD160952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the LCY Central Committee Presidium a meeting has been held of the executive secretaries of the presidiums of the LC Central and Provincial Committee and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army responsible for information and propaganda activity. At the meeting, which was presided over by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, views and information were exchanged on activities in organizations and organs of the LC and in the editorial boards of the public media in implementing the decision of the 13th LCY Congress and the stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the direct action of communists in the field of public information.

It was stated that to this end specific actions and activities had been initiated but that their intensity differed from place to place. The need was therefore stressed for a considerably more active and organized work on implementing the LC's adopted policy in this sphere. In doing this, note must be taken of the existing experience and shortcomings and of the great role and importance the media has in mobilizing all social forces on the realization of the tasks stemming from the 13th LCY Congress and the current socioeconomic situation.

Reference was also made to the situation, experiences, and future tasks in developing and promoting the exchange of political information between the LCY organs and organizations.

ILLITERACY REPORTED AT 10 PERCENT OF POPULATION

AU171657 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1606 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade -- In Yugoslavia there are presently around 220,000 illiterates, that is, 10 percent of the population.

One third of all adults have not completed elementary school, added the trade unions in Belgrade.

Almost 40 percent of those working in economics and administration have not been trained for their jobs.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON CONTINUING TROUBLE IN TETOVO

LD112239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Summary] Tetovo, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Tetovo has issued a statement on the latest disturbances of this city's public order, which took place yesterday. According to the statement, a 22-year-old student from Pristina yesterday attacked a 19-year-old youth, punching him at a bus stop. Four others, already known as troublemakers, injured two young men in an unprovoked attack downtown at midnight. These incidents have recently directly affected the political and security situation and intranational relations in this municipality, calling for a broad intensive ideopolitical action among the LC and SAWP organizations and local communities.

FBIS

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REPORTAGE ON 'FRIENDSHIP-86 MILITARY EXERCISE

Inspection by CSSR's Vaclavik

AU081349 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 and 6 September (and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same days) carries CTK reports, datelined "Bohemia" and dealing with the inspection tour of CSSR Defense Minister Vaclavik "in the training area where the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army are training for the 'Druzhba 86' ['Friendship-86'] exercise.

On 5 September the 350-word report on page 2, entitled "Preparation For the Druzhba-86 Exercise — Colonal-General Milan Vaclavik Visited the Training Area," states that on 4 September the minister inspected command posts, was shown examples of the defense activities of a motorized artillery unit in cooperation with the air force, and talked to CSSR and Hungarian soldiers. After describing the care devoted to the soldiers under training conditions, quoting a commander of a tank squad [ceta] on his optimism about fulfilling his tasks, and noting the efficient party-political work among the troops, CTK reports that the minister's press conference at the end of his visit to the training area on that day. He is quoted as saying that "the commanders and soldiers of the participating armies are fulfilling all the set tasks in the preparatory training. They approach these tasks in a responsible and enterprising manner, and the collaboration of commanders and staffs is constantly improving. 'I would like to stress that our soldiers understand the training for the Druzhba-86 exercise as the fulfillment of their international duty in defense of socialism in union with the armies of the Warsaw Pact,' the CSSR Minister of National defense stated."

The 420-word report on 6 September, on page 2, is entitled "The Common Resolve to Protect the Results of Peace Work; Colonel-General M. Vaclavik, CSSR Minister of National Defense, on the Druzhba-86 Exercise." It deals with the minister's 5 September visit to the troops, when he is said to have "seen an example of the training of our and Soviet soldiers in crossing a waterway" in the presence of Colonel-General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States attached to the CSSR Minister of National Defense; and of Colonel-General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR. Vaclavik's visit and talks with the CSSR and USSR soldiers is described and he is said to have praised their "enterprising approach to the fulfillment of all tasks" and 'stressed that the mutual exchange of experience contributes toward improving the quality of the training." CTK then quotes from the minister's interview, given to the CTK and the Czechoslovak Television "during his stay in the training area"; the minister is quoted as saying: "We are carrying out the allied Druzhba-86 exercise in the spirit of the traditional cooperation of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. The exercise follows only one aim — it consolidates the common resolve to protect the results of the peace work of the countries of the socialist community. It is in this spirit that the exercise is organizing the training and realization of defense activity with the participation of the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army. Cooperation between commanders and staffs is intensified, combat readiness is improved and combat friendship and the international unity of the soldiers of the friendly armies are consolidated.

"In the spirit of the CSCE of Helsinki, advance notice of the Druzhba 86 exercises was duly given, and we invited observers from a number of countries. They will have an opportunity to follow the conduct of combat activities in various phases of the exercise.

This emphasizes the idea of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in June 1986, namely that there should be a more detailed exchange data on military exercises. This would serve to consolidate mutual trust. At the same time the exercise shows the nature and goals of the Warsaw Pact armies -- to defend the freedom of our nations, socialism, and peace."

11 Sep Exercises

LD112233 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK) -- The exercises of the ground troops of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian armies, Druzhba 86, supervised by commander of the Western Military Zone Lieutenant General Miroslav Vacek, continued today with defence operations as planned.

Watching the operations were observers from 19 countries, signatories to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- Austria, Belgium, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the two German States, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States and Yugoslavia.

Commanders and staffs developed cooperation with the air force, and artillery and tank units. An important moment of the defence was timely deployment of tank units.

While ground troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army took efficient action against attacking forces in the mountainous terrain, fighter planes and helicopters were preparing to take off. They flew in short intervals, attacked with precision and maneuvered well. Czechoslovak pilots were joined by their Soviet colleagues and operated in perfect harmony.

12 Sep Concluding Exercises

LD121552 Prague CTK in English 1420 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 12 (CTK) -- The final day of the Druzhba 86 [Friendship-86] exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian Army units today was a test of their combat mastery and preparedness for defence, with the main task being the crossing of a waterway and taking control of a determined area.

Also today the exercises were watched by observers from 19 countries which signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

After pilots of Soviet helicopters dropped a group of Soviet motorized riflemen, Czechoslovak and Soviet rifle units on armed carriers, backed by anti-aircraft defence, artillery and air force, bean the crossing of the waterway, followed by tanks.

The joint exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army, code-named Druzhba 86, ended on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic today.

The aims of the exercises, which started Monday, have been achieved and the troops which took part are returning to their garrisons.

Closing Day TV Report

LD122305 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Report on final day of "Friendship-86" exercises in the CSSR by unidentified correspondent, including interview with Colonel Vyacheslav Pismenniy, pilot, first class; Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops; and unidentified speaker; recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Correspondent] The calm surface of the water and both banks of the river are still enveloped in morning mist. All around, however, the armies and equipment already are assembled for the joint exercises "Druzhba-86" ["Friendship-86"]. During the night, the units advanced to the river. In a few moments you will experience with us the crossing of the waterway, which is, by the way, among the most demanding of battle activities.

The battle activity to overcome the defense of the blues began on one of the river banks with a Soviet helicopter troop landing. Together with the skill of the pilots, the Soviet motorized rifles units also proved their decisiveness, daring, and exceptional physical readiness, and immediately after jumping out entered into battle action.

[Colonel Vyacheslav Pismenniy, speaking in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Joint action of Czechoslovak and Soviet airmen is very close at this time. We are fulfilling the same tasks; we even have the same command posts. I think that this excellent cooperation will help us to complete the task also in the final stage.

[Correspondent] The crossing of the waterway began and there was massive artillery and air support in a wide area. The battle vehicles crossed the river by floating on the surface, which is one of the most demanding aspects to the qualification of army drivers. The staffs were also in close cooperation during the crossing of the waterway.

[Pismenniy] Here we have (?contact) with all the battle vehicles, and we are preparing for the action of the second wave.

[Correspondent] Today also the battle activity was watched by observers from 19 Helsinki Final Act signatory countries. Tank troops were overcoming the river in the first stage of the battle by driving under water. Their other units then crossed on self-propelled ferries.

An excellent example of a fabulous harmony between the Czechoslovak and Soviet units was the construction of the pontoon bridge. The individual parts of this floating road were linked by engineers of both armies with professional ability in a few minutes, and the construction was completed this time with a speed that had never been achieved during exercises on this section of the river before. The bridge has been built; the tasks have been completed at this moment. Tell me how you feel?

[Unidentified speaker] How I feel?

[Correspondent] Was it successful?

[Speaker] I think on the whole, yes.

[Correspondent] How was cooperation with Soviet soldiers?

[Speaker] Perfect.

[Correspondent in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Comrade Colonel General, how do you evaluate the joint action of Czechoslovak and Soviet troops during the course of the joint exercises "Friendship-86"?

[Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, speaking in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Today we witnessed very close cooperation between soldiers of the Czechoslovak and Soviet armies who jointly solved the tasks of this stage of the exercises. It was shown once again that during all our joint work and exercises, our battle friendship was also being implemented. It is being confirmed that Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers are well propared for reliable defense of socialism.

[Correspondent] With air support, the decisive counterattack by the ground forces continued, during which the Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Hungarian tank troops fulfilled their task in an exemplary way. Through a joint maneuver with all types of forces, they succeeded in reaching the designated areas and fulfilled the tasks of the closing day of the exercises.

Statement by CSSR's Vaclavik

LD131653 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 13 (CTK) — The military exercises "Druzhba-86" ["Friendship-86"] have contributed to the further improvement in the command in struggle in complicated conditions and strengthened the military, moral and political unity of members of the participating armies.

This was said today by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Colonel-General Milan Vaclavik at a meeting held at the conclusion of the joint military exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army code-named "Druzhba-86".

The unity and cohesion of the socialist states is the guarantee of peaceful life, collective security and the further development of socialism. The significance of expanding allround cooperation has been increasing especially in connection with the dangerous development of the international situation, complicated mainly by the militarist policy of the USA and its NATO allies, he said.

He further stressed that the socialist countries have been proving by concrete deeds their peace policy aimed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, at disarmament and the strengthening of peace. One of them is the extension of the Soviet Union unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

At the conclusion of his address Milan Vaclavik appreciated the successful fulfilment of demanding tasks of the military exercises by the troops of the fraternal armies.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERY

AU181742 Sofia BTA in English 1642 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA) — Consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were held in Sofia from September 15 through September 18, 1986. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and the Soviet by Mr Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Vadim Loginov.

Mr Loginov was also received by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The participants in the conslultations exchanged views on the state of the bilateral relations in view of the current world situation and a number of other issues of common interest.

MORE ON TALKS WITH PRC TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU181804 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (GTA) — A Chinese delegation, headed by Mrs Wu Wenying, minister of the textile industry of China, paid a visit to Bulgaria. During its talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Association of the Light Industry, it discussed matters related to the bilateral cooperation in this field. While discussing the prospects for the future cooperation, the two sides to the talks expressed the desire to broaden contacts and adopt new forms of cooperation. The stress will be put on the economic links in the fields of the cotton, wool and knitwear textiles and on the development of techno-scientific exchange and technical mutual assistance.

A protocol was signed on the results of the talks. The document envisages a broadening of the trade exchange through an increase of the exchange of goods and textile machines. Bulgarian enterprises will buy Chinese machines while Bulgarian specialists will offer their Chinese colleagues technical and design assistance.

The Chinese delegation was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADORS

AU091326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The State Council has issued decrees enacting the following:

Petur Danailov Khristov is released from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] to the CSSR;

Khristo Simeonov Petkov is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR;

Barukh Moshe Grinberg is released from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the RPB to the Republic of Colombia.

Dimitur Petkov Popov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Republic of Colombia;

Argir Aleksandrov Konstantinov is released from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Republic of Turkey;

Minko Georgiev Sladkarov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of th PRB to the Republic of Turkey;

Metodi Simeonov Popov is released from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Kingdom of Morocco;

Ilya Aleksandrov Stoyanov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Kingdom of Morocco.

LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT DIMITROV MAUSOLEUM

AU101424 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Our native land maintains feelings of gratitude and the deepest respect towards its sons and daughters who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for the people's liberty and happiness. It preserves the same noble feelings for the Soviet soldiers who brought about Bulgaria's great day -- 9 September.

The solemn ceremonies held today at memorials in the capital were devoted to the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In the square bearing the name of the Day of Freedom there gathered many citizens, young people, schoolchildren, and Pioneers. Also present were Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; deputy chairman of the State Council and the government; chiefs of department of the BCP Central Committee; ministers; and leaders of social-political and mass organizations.

Chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions in Bulgaria were also present.

In front of the Mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, wreaths were laid in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol, the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Sofia City People's Council, as well as in the name of the diplomatic corps.

The members of the party and state leaderships paid their respects before the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov.

Wreaths of gratitude were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, the Memorial to the Soviet Army-Liberator, and at the Common Grave. Guards of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military salutes. The national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played.

HUSAK, USSR'S SILAYEV MEET ON COOPERATION

LD181306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received at Prague Castle today Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Silayev is heading the Soviet delegation to the 10th session of plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the CSSR and the USSR for implementing the cooperation program in the development of nuclear energy in our country up to 1990 and the session on further developing engineering cooperation. The meeting was also attended by Josef Haman, candidate presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

During their conversation, the two representatives praised the results which have been achieved in multilateral CSSR-USSR cooperation and voiced the conviction that the 10th session of government plenipotentiaries for implementing the cooperation program in nuclear power engineering will represent another step in implementing the adopted perspectives and intentions in engineering. In this connection they stressed the significance of deepening long-term specialization and cooperation in this sphere with a concurrent faster implementation of the results of scientific-technical progress as a prerequisite for growth in the technological standards and efficiency of industry and other branches of the national economy.

TALKS CONTINUE WITH VISITING ALGERIAN DELEGATION

Husak Meets Bendjedid

LD171157 Prague CTK in English 1125 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak met Algerian President and National Liberation Front Party General Secretary Chadli Bendjedid for talks in conclusion of this three-day visit here today.

The two statesmen spoke with appreciation of the visit, stressing that it had become a real milestone in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria.

In a cordial and friendly debate, the two leaders pointed out the good prospects for the future development of bilateral relations, stressing that good conditions exist for long-term and stable cooperation. Later on, the delegates of the two countries met for talks.

During his stay here, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohulsav Chnoupek received Mahtoud Ali Beiba, [name as received] a member of the Executive Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Polisario front. The Czecholslovak minister reiterated the invariable position of Czechoslovakia, supporting a just solution to the question of Western Sahara in line with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Husak on Results

LD180945 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) — "I am very satisfied with the results of the visit. We discussed with the president and other Algerian officials a broad range of issues of interest to both sides," Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak told journalists before leaving Algiers for home today.

"Naturally, we also spoke about international issues. We have agreed to deepen Czechoslovak-Algerian cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other spheres."

Algerian "President Chadli Bendjedid expressed the wise idea that...we must lay sound foundations for long-term cooperation with good prospects. I fully agree with this," Gustav Husak said and added that this idea was brought up also during the talks between other members of the Czechoslovak and Algerian delegations.

"We shall work on both sides towards this end. I regard this as the main and very positive outcome of our visit," he stressed.

Gustav Husak said he had seen much new in Algeria and appreciated the country's desire for quick economic and cultural development. He wished the Algerian people success in their work and a contented life.

Husak, Delegation Departs

LD171504 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Shortly before noon, the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Algeria, Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid, with their entourages, left for Houari Boumedienne international airport. Gustav Husak made a statement for the press in the departure lounge. He expressed thanks for the hospitality and warm reception he received on Algerian teritory, praised the friendly atmosphere and, above all, the fruitful and very positive results of the 3-day negotiations. The two statesmen then had a short conversation.

For the purpose of the festive departure, an honorary military unit of the president of the republic lined up at the airport, decorated with the state flags of the two countries. The highest representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic said good-bye to Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, as well as to other Algerian representatives, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and ambassadors of the two countries. Accompanied by Chadli Bendjedid, he then inspected the honorary unit. Following the state anthems of the two countries, the two representatives said a very cordial good-bye. Shortly after 1200, the special plane with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, on board left for home.

STROUGAL HOLDS FINAL TALKS IN COPENHAGEN

LD171524 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Denmark -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, met in Copenhagen today for their final talks. They summed up the results of their talks, stressing yet again that favorable prerequisites exist for further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Denmark in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They noted that Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to the Kingdom of Denmark is an important step for deepening cooperation between the two countries, as well as friendship between the Czechoslovak and the Danish people. When talking about the current situation in the world they expressed similar views that, in harmony with the wishes and strivings of all progressive people, it is necessary to consistently strive for a reduction of international tension, disarmament, and creating the prerequisites for lasting fruitful cooperation and friendship among peoples.

Lubomir Strougal and members of his delegation then had a friendly talk with Vend Jacobsen, president of the Danish parliament, the vice presidents of the parliament, and the chief representatives of political parties represented in it. During the meeting they expresed similar views on the solution of the most important international problems, reduction of tension in the world, disarmament, and creating the conditions for all-round peace and cooperation. The participants praised the role of small and medium-sized states, such as Czechoslovakia and Denmark and noted that the development of their relations is an example of good cooperation of countries with differing social systems.

Concluding his official visit to the Kingdom of Denmark, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met with Danish and Czechoslovak journalists at a press conference in Copenhagen. He expressed satisfaction over the results of his visit to Denmark and praised, above all, the possiblity of open and constructive exchange of views on the most pressing problems of bilateral relations, as well as the international situation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TANZANIAN DELEGATION VISIT

LD141657 Prague CTK in English 1452 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and Tanzania expressed the conviciton that an improvement of the international situation, which remains tense by the fault of imperialism, can be achieved only on the basis of respect for the principles of self-determination, independence and equality of nations.

This is stated in a joint Czechoslovak-Tanzanian communique issued here today at the conclusion of an official visit of Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin William Mkapa to Czechoslovakia.

The Tanzanian minister visit Czechoslovakia on September 10-14, 1986 at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Both sides pointed out that paramount attention at the current disarmament talks must be paid to questions connected with averting the danger of nuclear war, halting the arms race on earth, preventing its move to outer space and concrete measures in the field of disarmament.

They called for an immediate implementation of the program of liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear arms and welcomed the statement of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, 1986, the communique said.

Czechoslovakia and Tanzania condemned all attempts aimed at space militarization and pointed out that the process of nuclear disarmament should be organically linked with the development of cooperation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, the communique said.

Both sides resolutely called for an immediate halt to nuclear tests and in this connection highly appreciated the Soviet decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until Janauary 1, 1987.

Both sides supported the idea of creating nuclear free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world.

They expressed the wish that progress should also be made in the field of conventional weapons.

They attached great significance to the convention of an international conference on mutual relations between disarmament and development.

Czcechoslovakia and Tanzania resolutely oppose the attempts of the present U.S. Administration to turn South Africa into a scene of global political and military confrontation and the imperialist attempts to include the African continent or some of its parts into the sphere of the so-called vital interests, the communique further said.

Both sides expressed serious concerns over the fact that progressive changes on the African continent meet with stubborn oposition on the part of the imperialist states which have been escalating their policy of pressure and gross interference in the internal affairs of African countries.

Both sides highly appreciated the activity of the Organization of African Unity in the process of final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism. The Czechoslovak side especially appreciated Tanzania's active contribution to the struggle of African nations agains racism and colonialism, the communique said.

Czechoslovakia and Tanzania expressed serious concern over the continuing tense situation in the south of Africa caused by the aggressive racist policy of the government of the South African Republic, supported by the imperialist countries, especially the USA, Great Britain and France, the communique said.

They stated that the hotbed of tension in the south of Africa cannot be eliminated without the resolute liquidation of all remnants of colonialism and racism in this area.

Both sides reiterated their solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa for the liquidation of apartheid and called on all states to impose complete mandatory sanctions on the Pretoria regime.

Both sides resolutely condemned the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African Republic and called for immediate independence for the Namibian people.

Dealing with the situation in the Middle East, the Czechoslovak and the Tanzanian sides agreed that Israel, supported by the USA, is responsible for the continuing crisis in this region, the communique said.

Both sides expressed support for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. auspices and the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO.

Czechoslovakia and Tanzania expressed concern over the continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict, called for an immediate ceasefire and for the solution of mutual disputes by political means.

Both sides appreciated the growing importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for averting the danger of war and the liquidation of the existing hotbeds of tension, the communique said.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin William Mkapa invited Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay an official friendly visit to Tanzania. The invitation was accepted.

PRESS DRAWS POSITIVE PICTURE OF JAN MASARYK

AU170703 [Editorial Report] Several Czechoslovak newspaper mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jan Masaryk (born on 14 September 1886 in Prague), son of Tomas Garrique Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, and Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs from 1945 to 1948, up to his "suicide" on 10 March 1948, shortly after the communist takeover.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 September, on page 3 in each instance, both carry an identical 2,400-word article by Frantisek Ourednik entitled "I Go With the People." Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36 on 10 September, on pages 8 and 9 carries a 1,700-word article by Zdenek Vesely entitled "Politician and Diplomat Jan Masaryk." Prague TVORBA in Czeck No 36 on 10 September on page 6 marks the anniversary with a 2,600-word article by Frantisek Hajn, entitled "He Went With the People." All three articles are annotated biographies of Jan Masaryk and they all center on the following topics -- Masaryk's family background, his career as diplomat in the Czechoslovak Republic prior to World War II and as minister of foreign affairs in the Czechoslovak government-in-exile in London, and his political activity in the postwar period. In this connection, the articles also briefly discuss the circumstances of Masaryk's death.

Speaking about Masaryk's family background, none of the three articles deals with Jan Masaryk's relationship with his father, the first president of the "bourgeois" Czechoslovak Republic. Only Hajn's TVORBA article mentions that it was hard for Jan to be associated with his father because "influenced by the Masaryk legend, many people expected too much of the son and let him feel their disappointment when they did not find in him a second Masaryk legend. They resented his endeavor to be and to stay himself." In a letter remark Hajn also mentions that "originally Jan Masaryk was influenced by his father's negative view of the Great October Socialist Revolution and Bolshevism." He maintains, however, that this negative attitude later changed.

Discussing Jan's family background and youth, the Ourednik and Hajn articles also mention his American-born mother and the many years he spent abroad. Even though, according to Ourednik's article, this "could not remain without influence on his personality," Ourednik insists that Jan Masaryk was nonetheless a "dyed-in-the-wool Praguer."

Discussing Jan Masaryk's diplomatic career in the United States and Great Britain after World War I, Ourednik, Vesely, and Hajn all appreciate Jan Masaryk's political struggle against the policy of appeasment towards Hitler. Hajn notes the "excellent reputation" enjoyed by Masaryk as a diplomat and Ourednik maintains that "together with Zdenek Fierlinger, he became possible the most useful diplomat of the pre-Munich republic." According to Hajn, as a diplomat in the West Masaryk also "acknowledged and respected the policy of Czechoslovakia's rapprochement with the USSR. However, he did not yet understand the growing role of the Soviet Union in European and world politics and for the existence of Czechoslovakia itself. That is why the Western allies' betrayal at Munich was for Masaryk also a personal tragedy." Using similar terms, Ourednik, too, acknowledges Jan Masaryk's "respect for the policy of rapprochement between the Czechoslovak Republic and Soviet Union, initiated by Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of 1935. However, to actually realize the significance of the Soviet Union and its policy of collective security in Europe and in the world annd the importance of this policy for the fate of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Khoslovak state, he had to overcome a tangle of deep-seated prejudices and illusions about Czechoslovakia's Western allies, particulary about England."

Despite the national, state, and -- for Masaryk also personal -- tragedy suffered by the Munich agreement of 1938, the Ourednik article continues, Jan Masaryk did not capitulate and played an active role in the "center of non-communist Czechoslovak resistance" on the British isles. On a lecture tour of the United States in 1940 and in talks with "influential people" he "helped to weaken the still-prevailing neutral stand of the Americans" toward the war in Europe and was "indispensable" as Benes' "mainstay" in dealing with American and British "leading circles." Speaking about Masaryk's wartime activities, the Vesely TRIBUNA article pays tribute to his "radio broadcasts from London, which by their characteristic witty and optimistic tenor provided encouragement for our people in the difficult times of occupation."

According to Ourednik, the war years also mark a change in Masaryk's attitude to the Soviet Union. He says: "Jan Masaryk came to realize more and more intensively that the interest of Czechoslovakia's existence would require after the war an utterly new arrangement in Europe and in the world at large. And, above all, he was increasingly guided by this realization. This also brought about a change in his until then scarcely substantiated [negative] attitude to the USSR and the Soviet reality. He came to recognize that he would no longer get by with is father's negativist stands on the world significance and meaning of the Great October Socialist Revolution and Bolshevism, nor with a slighting view of the undoubtedly complex and rather difficult Soviet reality."

Moving to Masaryk's activity after the war, Ourednik says that, as foreign minist , he saw his mission in making Czechoslovakia contribute as much as possible to cooperation between the powers of the anti-Hilter coalition. That is why he was reportedly "literally horrified" by the United States' subsequent policy, by its "attempts to impose a nuclear dictate on the Soviet Union and the whole world and the fomenting of the cold war." According to Ourednik, Masaryk realized that hte U.S. policy would finally lead to the division of Germany, the gradual remilitarization of its capitalist part, and hence to a "revival of the threat which German imperialism always represented for our nations and European peace." This realization was as "shocking" for Masaryk as the Munich agreement and March 15 1939 [when Hitler invaded Bohemia and Moravia], Ourednik says.

Ourednik continues by quoting passages from Masaryk's postwar speeches and interviews in which he described cooperation with the Soviet Union as the basis of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and criticized attempts at separating the two states. As a member of all post war Czechoslovak governments, Ourednik goes on to say, Masaryk "carefully avoided struggles between political parties, thus stressing his nonpartisanship, naturally if questions of principle were not at stake. As such moments he openly expressed his view. This was also the basis of his loyal cooperation with Gottwald and Communists in general." After the "victory of the Czechoslovak working people" in February 1948, the RUDE PRAVO article continues, Jan Masaryk joined the new Gottwald government and "took an active part in the creation of its program", dissociated himself from "reactionary ministers," and rejected their resignation which provoked the government crisis of 20 February 1948 as an act of "irresponsibility and provocation of civil war."

It was for these stands, the article says in conclusion, that "foreign reaction and the organizers of the abortive attempt at a counterrevolutionary coup of February 1948 unleashed against him an exceedingly brutal manhunt, almost hyenic, which Jan Masaryk, naturally, took greatly to heart. He realized that his upright and truly patriotic stand was attracked by people who betrayed all that he considered to be the genuine legacy of T.G. Masaryk and the sense of his own life. When alone after a day's hard work he suffered from fits of depression and during the night of 9 March 1948, which was preceded by a visit to President Benes at Sezimovo Usti, he felt he could no longer find a remedy for his problems and the strength to continue to resist humiliation, accorded to him for his patriotism and loyalty to his people by those who did not even reach up to his ankles, even though not so long before they had pretended to be his friends and, what is more, even admirers.

"Jan Masaryk died as a prominent personality of Czechoslovak political life, as a man who — guided by his profound attitude to the people and a high degree of responsibility for the nation and the Czechoslovak state — traversed a long way in quest of new realizations, which he also demonstrated in his deeds."

The TRIBUNA and TVORBA articles use similar terms to describe Jan Masaryk's postwar policy. Vesely asserts, for example, that as a member of Fierlinger's and Gottwald's governments, Masaryk always acted according to the government's foreign policy line and sought the constructive cooperation of all segments of the National Front Hajn notes that Masaryk was "deeply disturbed" by the escalating anti-Sovietism of the United States' postwar policy, because "it posed a threat to the existence of the state, which he considered to be the work of his father and a matter near to his heart." This also provided the basis, Hajn says, for "Masaryk's agreement with the policy of the National Front and his loyal cooperation with Communists." According to Hajn, Klement Gottwald, the CPCZ leader, and Jan Masaryk were even linked by "mutual sympathy and friendship."

Both Vesely and Hajn also uphold the version according to which Jan Masaryk was driven to suicide by the enemies of the February 1948 revolution. Vesely says that because Jan Masaryk "took the side of the people and progress" in February 1948, he became a victim of "hate-filled attacks from the West and domestic reactionary forces. He did not withstand the unscrupulous psychological pressure and on 10 March 1948 put an end to his life." Hajn says that, due to his stand on the events of February 1948, "domestic and foreign reaction launched a most brutal attack on him, accusing him of the betrayal of his father's legacy.

These pseudo-democrats, who applauded so much whenever in the pre-February period Masaryk got into a controversy with Communists on partial issues, did not even shrink from personal threats. Jan Masaryk, naturally, took this badly, suffered from despression, and -- as he wrote in a letter before his dealth -- he 'did not find a medicine for all human problems.' In the critical night of 9 March 1948 he did not find it for his severe personal problems either and opted for a voluntary departure from life."

Of the three commemorating articles, only the TRIBUNA article hints that there also exist other theories with regard to the death of Jan Masaryk when it says that "to this very day, anticommunist policy and propaganda misuse the tragic death of Jan Masaryk for unsubstantiated attacks against the CPCZ."

SHORTAGE OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES IN BOHEMIA

AU170958 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Sep 86 p 1

["ZN" signed article: "Inadequate Availability of Fruit and Vegetables; Without Unnecessary Losses"]

[Excerpts] On the whole one can say that there are less fruit and vegetables available [this year] than in previous years. Nature has been more stingy when it comes to cucumbers, there will be fewer onions, and the situation with fruit, with the exception of peaches, is no better. [passage omitted]

The very modest choice of fruit and vegetables in shops in northern Bohemia signals that growers are having problems with production and the Zelenia [Vegetables] enterprise of Terezin with procurement. This situation has been going on for 3 months now.

According to economic contracts, the Zelenian enterprise was supposed to procure 3,850 metric tons of vegetables in August, but fulfilled the plan by only 81 percent. Regarding fruit procurement, instead of the planned 2,240 metric toins, the Zelenina enterprise procured 30 percent less.

Of the 104 metric tons of onions that it had to procure according to plan, it received only 68 metric tons from growers; instead of the planned 260 metric tons of carrots it got only 90 metric tons. The enterprise also did not fulfill the procurement of tomatoes, gherkins for canning, and apples.

Not a single agricultural enteprise in northern Bohemia is fulfilling its economic contract. Small-scale growers, despite the fact that they too have concluded contracts with the Zelenina enterprise of Terezin, prefer to sell their produce on the market place or at the roadside, because this is financially more favorable for them.

The shortage of fruit and vegetables shows up in the supply to the retail trade network as well as in the economic results of the Zelenian enterprise, which expects that the shortfall, especially in the period of the procurement of onions, cauliflower, carrots, and apples in September, will increase. [passage omitted]

Regarding the retail trade network in the central Bohemian region, the situation there is similar to that in northern Bohemian. [passage omitted] The processing of gherkins is nearing its end. The plan is being fulfilled at roughly 50 percent. [passage omitted] What bothers the canners most at the moment is the shortage of plums. Therefore, they are willing to buy any quantity, even substandard plums. [passage omitted]

TRANSIT TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ANNOUNCED

LD181549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Announcement by the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- In view of the introduction of compulsory visas in many countries of west and north Europe, for various reasons, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that effective 1 October 1986, only those persons who have a visa for a destination country may transit the GDR. Persons from those states which agreed with the GDR to dispense with visas are not affected by this regulation. As before, persons not affected by this regulation are those who are persecuted in their home country for political, racial, or religious reasons and must therefore leave to seek asylum in the GDR.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA PRAISES SED SOLIDARITY

LD180939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- During the dinner which Erich Honecker gave to mark Daniel Ortega's visit, the Nicaraguan guest said:

Allow me to convey to the SED, the government and the people of the GDR and to you personally the greetings of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Directorate, the people and the government of Nicaragua.

A visit to the GDR is always a great pleasure for us. Here we not only feel satisfaction that we can exchange opinions about the development of our bilateral relations and the main fate, but we also share the joy and friendship of these people and their leadership, which are daily intensively working for social progress and the cause of peace in the world and for the cause of Sandinist Nicaragua. Thank you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, and thanks, too, to all the comrades of the Politburo and the Central Committee and to your entire people for the manifold proof of friendship with which you have again received us, and for the constantly increasing practical actions of your resolute solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution.

The Nicaraguan people respect and deeply treasure the SED's fighting aid and its principled solidarity in support of our struggle, which is aimed at the unyielding defense of our country's right to self-determination and national independence in the free and sovereign progress of the Nicaraguans.

Our revolutionary community, which consists of workers and peasants, working people and fighters, and which is becoming stronger under the banner of comprehensive national-patriotic unity, is convinced that its determination for victory is reinforced by the solidarity of the peoples of the world, of the socialist countries, among which the GDR has an outstanding place.

Our people, the FSLN and our government have high regard for the indefatigable struggle of the GDR and its initiatives aimed at the improvement of the international situation. We welcome your efforts for the defense of peace and for international detente, the activities which you undertake at the Stockholm Conference and in the Vienna negotiations for troop reductions and your constant concern for the unconditional realization of the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE.

We regard your international commitment for a complete stop to nuclear tests as the first toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons, toward a halt to the deployment and a gradual dismantling of the nuclear systems deployed in Europe, and toward the elimination of all medium-range missiles on this continent.

Nicaragua expresses its recognition for the GDR's efforts directed at the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, at the setting up of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, and at international detente as a guarantee of the security of the peoples.

Comrade Honecker, at the 11th SED Congress you specified: "Active anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, development of friendly relations involving equal rights with all liberated states, support for their struggle for a new international economic order on the basis of equal rights." These principles outlined at the most important event of your party life have always been in harmony with reality and are clear proof of the achievements of your country and its revolutionary party, which have put into practice the immortal legacy of Marx, Engels, Thaelmann and the international workers movement.

The international support and solidarity your people and your party for the just cause of the peoples of the Third World must be all the more highly regarded, because we know that this takes place in the framework of the restrictions forced on the GDR by the hostility and threats stemming from revanchism, militarism and the hegemonist strivings of imperialism.

The Sandinist liberation movement and the Nicaraguan Government wish you the best international conditions so that you can successfully advance in the fulfillment of the outstanding targets marked out by the SED congress.

Attaining these goals and their implementation in practice represent a challenge which the GDR working people will take up for the well-being of the people, and for the benefits of world peace and of international solidarity.

As you know, the present U.S. Administration is determined to deprive our small, impoverished country of the right to independence at all costs, and it has had not the least scrupple in conducting its "dirty war" against the Nicaraguan people to this end for the past 5 years.

On 26 June it was decided to approve millions of fresh dollars to export terror and death to our country. But it is not just a matter of dollars and weapons for its mercenaries. With the approval of the North American Congress, it has now been decided to include U.S. soldiers in the project of aggression in the guise of military advisers.

We, who know that Vietnam started this way, can state that the North American rulers are today even more openly preparing to disguise the failure of their "covert war" by embarking on the dangerous and adventurist path of direct military intervention.

The guilty verdict of the International Court of Justice at The Hague has not persuaded them to reconsider their policy of strength and their irrational aims of denying us the right to life as a people and as a revolution. The Reagan administration does not hesitate to assert, without the slightest feeling of shame, that their goal is to eliminate us by imposing the law of force and the state terrorism of the Western world's greatest power.

Covering their ears, the North American rulers do not hear the international cries of protest against the escalation of the war or the voices of the majority of the North American people and their European allies, who have no understanding for such an arbitrary act. They are not only arming their Somoza mercenaries, but also want to include through force and complicity several Central American governments, of whom they require involvement in this war so that they "honor" their status as partner of the North American government.

The Nicaraguan people, who have since the last century victoriously withstood U.S. military interventions, who have smashed the Somoza dictatorship by revolutionary means and who for 5 years have successfully stood firm against the aggression, are certain of their victory, because they are confident of their strength, self-sacrifice, fighting desire and fighting ability.

This is all the more the case, in that we know that our own forces are strengthened by the international solidarity, the solidarity of North American people and the solidarity of the peace-loving peoples of Europe, the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community and your solidarity, esteemed Comrade Honecker, the solidarity of the party and the people of the GDR.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit has successfully concluded in Harare, before the gates of apartheid and racism, where the peoples of South Africa and Namibia are conducting a heroic struggle. The clarity and the determination of the decisions have supported the movement's unity, principles and goals. It is undeniable that since the political decisions adopted there stem from representatives of the majority of world's countries, they cannot be negated by the enemies of peace and progress.

The political resolutions passed in Harare are in accord with humankind's urgent calls for nuclear disarmament and detente. In this way the struggle for peace and development has strengthened.

The movement reaffirmed that it stands resolutely at the side of the people of South Africa, Namibia, Nicaragua and all national liberation movements fighting for the independence and freedom of their peoples, and that it supports a peaceful solution in the heroic struggle conducted by the Salvadoran people under the leadership of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front].

The movement calls for an end to the arms race and stresses the urgent need to create a new international economic order, which accords in a just way with the requirements of the Third World states, so that inequality and misery are ended and the expectations of progress for our states are not further blocked.

The conference accepted with satisfaction Nicaragua's offer to host the ninth summit and took firm decisions toward solidarity with our country, which is defending its sovereignty and the right to realize its revolutionary Latin American intentions in the framework of political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment.

Today many voices are raised against peace. Nevertheless, we Sandinists trust in humankind's level-headiness because as revolutionaries we believe in the people and strive for happiness for all creatures on earth.

Peace will triumph against war. The forces of peace will bring the forces of war to their knees. Humankind, which is marching toward the end of our century, will understand how to complete positively the most urgent task. Humankind will defend peace and secure the progress and the well-being and freedom of all inhabitants of the earth.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREEK DELEGATION

Foreign Ministers Discuss Issues

LD160924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) — The foreign ministers of the GDR and Greece, Oskar Fischer and Karolos Papoulias, met Monday afternoon for a detailed exchange of views. The main topics were current questions of the international situation and the development of bilateral relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Greek Republic.

Both ministers were in agreement that increased efforts by all forces aware of their responsibility were required, in view of the extraordinary tensions in the international arena, to deflect the threatening danger of war, to stop the arms race and to lead the world back to the path of detente.

Oskar Fischer told his guest about the comprehensive peace program of the Warsaw Pact states and briefed him on the specific steps of the GDR aimed at safeguarding peace in central Europe, particularly the initiative taken together with the CSSR toward the FRG for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone, as well as the talks between SED and SPD on the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor.

Karolos Papoulias explained in detail the work of the government within the framework of the six-state initiative for peace and disarmament, as well as for the creation of a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

Dealing with bilateral relations, both foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that they had developed steadily and successfully in the past year on the basis of the meetings between Erich Honecker and Khristos Sartzetakis as well as Andreas Papandreou in 1984 and 1985.

Both ministers paid particular attention to the progress which it had been possible to make in the cooperation between both ministries as well as in the reciprocal consultations for cooperation in the United Nations as well as within the framework of the CSCE process. They agreed to continue this cooperation and intensify it further. Pleasing development could be registered in the expansion and deepening of cultural exchanges on the basis of the cultural working plan which took effect in 1985 for the first time.

On the basis of cooperation which was seen as very positive overall, important new steps for the further development of political, cultural and scientific relations, including strengthening of treaty relations, were discussed and agreed.

Greek President Speaks

LD160920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) — The toast by Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis at a dinner given by Erich Honecker on Monday evening in honor of the guest has the following text:

Mr State Council Chairman:

With great pleasure, my wife and I, following your courteous invitation, are in your beautiful country. It is a particular pleasure for us because of the circumstance that our visit is the first one by a Greek head of state to your country and — something that should not be forgotten — the continuation of your visit to Greece last year. Every continuation by its nature shows the common ground of ideas and endeavors, if not in every, then at least in some, of the basic topics and problems which dominate the consciousness of our respective nations. I consider myself particularly fortunate because the affirmation of such common ground, which contributed to the success of your visit to Greece, is underlined by my presence in your country.

Mr State Council Chairman, the presence of such common ground in the views and endeavors of our two countries exists for Greece mainly in the great question of peace.

Allow me to stress that my country's position is neither temporary nor accidental as far as the really great cause of peace is concerned. For peace — that is to say peace between states, international peace — represents one of the most fundamental principles of the Greek spirit and one of the most noble elements which has constituted the Greek spirit continuously from ancient times up until today. Indeed, the idea of peace among men was born and developed in Greece.

Greece was the first country to raise the idea of universal peace to divinity. Altars for the worship of peace were first built in Greece. In Greece, the first statues that symbolized the happiness peace brings to human beings were sculpted. Hesiod called it the daughter of Zeus and Themis and sister of Eunomia and Dike in earliest times, while Euripides dedicated the hymn of praise "Peace, you most valuable and most beautiful of the happy Gods, I long for you, but you do not come at the right time" to it.

Of course, the idea of peace, which was made into a goddess in this way, always arose from a spiritual mood of euphoria which informs all the related virtues. This includes, of course, the view of the equality of all human beings, which Greek philosophical thinking expressed in such a vivid manner in the famous words of the sophist Antiphon "We are all equal by nature, both the barbarians and the Greeks, for we all breathe through the mouth and the nose." Truly cosmopolitan views, which mankind as a whole has unfortunately not been able to make its own, even over the many centuries up until today.

This noble view of peace was practiced by the Greeks during their long history over the millenia, also in daily political life, more than by any other nation in the world.

It is precisely this policy which is pursued expressly by contemporary Greece today as well. Many proofs can be given for this stance also on a global level. Here I only want to mention the participation of my country in the known initiative of the six leading statemen, and the efforts for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

Mr State Council Chairman, I note with particular pleasure that the German spirit took an identical position with regard to the great problem of peace. This was of course preceded by centuries-long spiritual processes, centuries in which mankind drew on the sources of Greek culture. But it is significant that in the 1795, already the famous German philosopher Kant, having passionately made this highest idea his own, published that well-known outline about "eternal peace."

I am very happy, Mr State Council Chairman, to note that your country also pursues the same path persistently -- the path of the good which leads to peace -- through word and deed under your inspired leadrship.

Mr State Council Chairman, the path of peace for mankind leads unavoidable through mutual respect among the various states and, more concretely, through respect for the integrity and national independence of others, the avoidance of all interference -- including that of an indirect nature -- in the internal affairs of others, and the unconditional condemnation of the use of force in the settlement of international differences. All these things mean that the achievement and preservation of peace, this property for which all of mankind thirsts in the true sense of the word, can only be safeguarded by the use, without reservations, of the rules of international law and particularly the United Nations Charter, the Atlantic Charter, and the regulations of the international conventions and treaties, among which the Helsinki Final Act takes an important place.

Finally, it is necessary that self-interest and force which, unfortunately, rule in international relations today, are replaced as quickly as possible by international law in its totality, that is to say in its written regulations and precedents and through international legitimacy. Of coures, I do not have naive belief that this can be realized from one day to the next. But Greece is firmly convinced that every effort to achieve this noble aim as well as every step in this direction -- such as for example, stopping the nuclear arms race and the limitation of all other arms -- must be encouraged. That is the only way we can avoid the inescapable danger of total destruction.

Although peace-loving Greece pursues the above mentioned principles consistently, patiently, and with continuity -- proof of this is the impressive development of friendly relations and cooperation with numerous states in the whole world irrespective of their socioeconomic and political systems -- it feels continuously under threat from its neighbor in the East. I regret sincerely, Mr State Council Chairman, that I find myself in the very unpleasant situation today as then, during your visit to Athens, of having to repeat generally known facts.

Turkey pursues a purely expansionist policy which orientates itself to Hitler's example and continuously violate the rules of international law and of the universally valid morality between states. Because it has conquered 40 percent of the territory of the independent Republic of Cyprus by means of military invasion -- we are even talking about a member of the United Nations here -- and has occupied it for more than 12 years.

It does not adhere to the repeated resolutions of the relevant UN organs (General Assembly, Security Council, and so on) condemning its illegal actions, and ignores and mocks all the members of the international community in this way. The real extent of the tragedy of Cyprus becomes clear in the approximately 200,000 refugees from the occupied northern part of the island who have sought refuge in the free south, as well as by the approximately 2,000 missing persons about whom Turkey will not even give information on humanitarian grounds. Its expansionist policy is unmasked equally clearly by the transport of Turkish settlers from Turkey, who already number approximately 60,000, and their settlement in the occupied areas of Cyrpus.

This settlement, which completes the robbery of Greek Cypriot property, pursues the transparent primary aim of changing the ethnic composition of the Cypriot population, which before the invasion consisted of 82 percent Greek Cypriots. In addition, Turkey, within the framework of its expansions plans, on the one hand systematically and continuously calls into question our sovereign rights, and on the other hand violates our national territory, that is to say both our territorial waters and our airspace. It clothes these provocations in proud statements by its leadership with regard to its superior might, which it has on the basis of its numerical superiority over Greece. Naturally, this power states shamelessly and contradictorily that it is threatened by little Greece. The latter occurs only to justify the completely unjustified presence of a whole army and hundreds of invasion ships directly opposite the Greek islands in the Aegean. This presence underlines the threat against our country.

Mr State Council Chairman, on the basis of this indisputable fact, it is clear that the Greek people rightly expect more active assistance from the international community, a stronger awakening of universal conscience in view of this heinous Turkish deed and provocation, which represen a real danger to peace. Greece wants nothing other than adherence to the regulations of international law and of the international treaties. For this reason, Greece supports all efforts that are directed toward preserving the territorial integrity, unity , and independence of the Republic of Cyprus and categorically refuses to accept accomplished facts. I am particularly pleased to note that the policy of your friendly country also follows the same principles in the Cyprus question. Like us, you have frequently proclaimed the need for a peaceful solution to international differences, provided that the disputed subject permits a peaceful solution and is not just a case of a predatory attack by one country on another.

Within the framework of these thoughts and principles, I would like, Mr State Council Chairman, to stress moreover Greece's sensitivity also for other problems of nearer and further geographical regions, which are sources of crises and a danger to world peace. As far as the Middle East is concerned, Greece supports the just demands of the Palestinian people with regard to founding an indpendent Palestinian state, but also at the same time the right of all states of the region to coexist peacefully within secure and internationally-recognized frontiers. Greece also support the reestablishment of the independence and the preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of Lebanon and the immediate end of the war between Iran and Iraq, which has only resulted in mutual misfortune. Greece is equally involved in various initiatives and supports efforts for arms limitation, international detente, and peace at the international level.

Mr State Council Chairman, on the occasion of my visit here I would also like to stress the intellectual links between your country and Greece. I will limit myself to recalling the admirable spread of the study of classical Greece in Germany and to the remarkable presence of the German spirit in the study and research of the texts of our classical antiquity, in particular. I would like to mention that this year in Greece, too, the 175th anniversary of the existence of the well-known Leipzig B.G. Teubner Publishing House was celebrated, the publishing house which publishes editions of classical Greek and Latin writers. One can also mention German legal thought, which also enriched our legal training, especially in the field of private law.

Mr State Council Chairman, undoubtedly both your visit to Greece and my visit to your country will make an important contribution to the further development and intensification of the already friendly relations between our two countries and peoples. Secure in this knowledge, I would like to thank most cordially Mrs Honecker and you, the authorities, and the people of your country for the friendly reception that has been accorded to me, my wife, and the entire Greek delegation.

Honecker Says Talks 'Successful'

LD190540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] In a statement to journalists from both countries, Erich Honecker said he is convinced that the state visit by the Greek president to the GDR has been a success. "We believe -- President Sartzetakis will certainly agree with me -- that our exchange of views has led us to understand one another better both within the framework of bilateral relations and of international relations in various questions, in order to deepen relations between Greece and the GDR," Erich Honecker said. They had discussed on which issues the two countries could work more actively for safeguarding world peace.

For his part, Sartzetakis stressed that during Erich Honecker's stay in [words indistinct]. "I am particularly happy to be able to note not only the confirmation of the common ground with regard to views and opinions on the questions in which we already had reached agreement last year, but also that this common ground has been broadened even further," the Greek president said. This visit has been very useful for both countries' peoples' interests. "Our two peoles, like all the peoples of the world, have no other goal than that of preserving peace and preventing war", he stressed.

At the gangway the two men once more expressed their certainty that the visit, rich in results, will contribute to the further consolidation of friendship between the two states and peoples.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH WFTU CONGRESS

Greetings Message to Congress

LD160908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- There is nothing more important for the GDR than peace, say greetings from the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State signed by Erich Honecker to the 11th World Trade Union Congress which begins in Berlin on Tuesday [16 September].

The GDR is acting with all its strength to bring about the far-reaching disarmament proposals of the USSR and other states of the socialist community to completely remove nuclear weapons by the year 2000, to significantly reduce all conventional armaments and armed forces and to improve the international situation. These disarmament initiatives will also take up a significant place in the consultations of the congress.

The international trade union movement expects from the 11th World Trade Union Congress guidelines and resolutions for further mobilizing the working poeople in order to strengthen peace, trade union actions to recognize the right to work and against mass unemployment in capitalist countries, and applications for using scientific-technological progress in the interest of the working poeople and for social security, for the creation of unity of action by the working class, and the deepening of international class solidarity.

The consistent WFTU activity in the interests of the working people of all countries has made it a strong political force.

The GDR very highly evaluates the contribution which the WFTU makes to avert the danger of the annihilation of human civilization by a nuclear world inferno. It emphatically supports its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in the international trade union movement, to develop worldwide coalition of reason and realism to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on Earth.

The FDGB of the GDR, with its 9.5 million members, has prepared itself well for the 11th World Trade Union Congress. Each day GDR trade unionists perform excellent work in socialist competition for the well-being of the people and for the strengthening of peace, its greetings message says.

Tisch Speaks

LD162026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- "Peace, work, development, social progress, and solidarity are cornerstones of trade union work in our time," said Harry Tisch, who brought the fraternal greetings of the 9.5 million GDR trade unionists, in his speech on peace and disarmament at the WFTU Congress.

Every problem in the world has the chance of a just solution but only if earth does not become a dead star, if a nuclear world conflagration can be prevented. The draft of the main congress document contains an analysis of the causes of the enormous escalation of the arms race, he said.

History has shown, and it can be seen again now, that the organizers and beneficiaries of the arms race justified their dangerous machinations on grounds of national security. But security today can no longer be achieved against one another with the arms race, but only with one another in good-neighborliness, in peaceful coexistence between states of differing social order. The path to lasting peace in the world consists of the immediate halt of the arms race and of results from negotiations on strictly controlled, equal disarmament steps in accordance with the principle of equal security for all.

Harry Tisch recalled the satisfaction and relief in the world at the Geneva meeting between the leading politicians of the USSR and the United States in 1985, at which both sides had declared that a nuclear war must not be allowed to start. But the negotiations which have been held in the meantime have not led to any results, although the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states have come up with a series of initiatives, proposals and measures.

The most important thing now to bring about a change is to stop the nuclear arms race and in this context to first stop all nuclear test explosions. The USSR decision to extend its unilateral moratorium once again deserves all the more respect when the United States has continued its nuclear tests during the current period of the moratorium. If the U.S. Administration finally responds to the Soviet moratorium, the path to nuclear disarmament will be clear with the aim of eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and also of reducing conventional arms in this process.

It was a positive entry in the balance sheet of the UN Peace Year that trade union commitment to peace and disarmament, to an improvement of the international situation, has grown.

Agreement today on many questions is greater then ever before. From this the conviction can be derived, the speaker said, that there can be and will be success in overcoming the obstacles which still exist and in achieving the broadest international trade union cooperation and actions in favor of preserving world peace.

Harry Tisch said that the WFTU is proposing a special UN conference on "the link between disarmament and development." It would be useful and would serve to clarify the trade union standpoint if an international trade union conference were to be held prior to this UN activity.

The WFTU would also continue to support the work of the International Committee for Peace and Disarmament, the Dublin Committee, with all its strength and called for 1 September to be celebrated powerfully in future also as an international day of trades unions action for peace.

In conclusion, Harry Tisch dealt with questions of increased trade union cooperation in Europe.

REPORT PROVIDES DETAILS OF AGREEMENTS WITH SYRIA

LD181258 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, September 17 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Mrs. Losonczi, paid an official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic September 15th to 17th 1986 at the head of a party and government delegation on invitation of Hafiz al-Asad general secretary of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his wife.

The joint communique issued on the occasion of the visit stated that at the talks between Pal Losonczi and Hafiz al-Asad held in the atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding, the parties exchanged briefs on the international situations of their countries, and on the political, economic and social tasks they are facing in construction work. They examined relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic and opportunities for further advancing cooperation, and exchanged views on topical international issues, with particular respect to the situation in the Middle East.

They concluded with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries, based on reciprocal interests is advancing in wide-ranging areas. They stressed that relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Bath Arab Socialist Party are a strengthen the common battle for social progress. [sentence as received] The sidesexpressed their willingness to further develop inter-party and interstate relations based on valid cooperation agreements.

It was stressed that the visit to Syria of Pal Losonczi and the high level political relations between the two countries contribute to strengthening the friendly ties between the countries and peoples, and the discovery of new opportunities for cooperation. The atmosphere is favourable for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in economic, trade, technological-scientific and cultural areas.

The parties signed the agenda of the 3rd session of the Hungarian-Syrian mixed committee for economic cooperation, the agenda on commodity turnover for 1987 and 1988, and the working plan for 1986-1988 of the technological-scientific cooperation accord A consular agreement, an information cooperation agreement, and an agreement on recognition of university and college diplomas were also signed.

The parties expressed conviction that the agreements signed act as an incentive towards the many-sided development of Hungarian-Syrian relations.

The two presidents exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation. They voiced anxiety over the increasing international tension, caused by extremist imperialist circles and their power policy, the escalation of the arms race and its spread to outer space. They pointed out that halting the arms race, and preventing it from reaching a qualitatively higher level requires the cooperation of all peace-loving forces of the world.

The parties stressed that their countries support the Soviet proposals on disarmament, the halting of nuclear weapons tests, the prevention of militarization of outer space, and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

They condemned the policy of separate partial agreements by the United States and Israel and all endeavours, particularly the most recent Israeli steps towards certain Arab countries, aimed at continuing the Camp David agreement process, of intensifying contradictions between the Arab countries, and striking against the Palestinian cause. They agreed that this policy cannot lead to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, and that it subjects the region to the hazard of a new explosion.

The two presidents examined the situation that has evolved on the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights. They condemned Israeli occupation of the area and emphasized that the occupation of the Golan Heights was an unlawful aggression against the national sovereignty of an independent state.

They condemned Israel's intervention into the internal affairs of Lebanon and the occupation of Lebanese territories, and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territory of the country. They pointed out that all problems in Lebanon can only be solved through maintenance of its territorial integrity, independeuce and sovereignty. The Hungarian side expressed its esteem for Syria's holding of position in the region, for its anti-imperialist aspirations, and for the help given towards a Lebanese national conciliation, and the restoration of calm and peace.

On the armed attack against Libya by the United States of America, they stressed that the aggressive measure was an open infringement of the United Nations' charter threatening the peace and security of the Mediterranean zone and the world.

Pal Losonczi and Hafiz al-Asad expressed esteem for the role played by the non-aligned countries' movement in international life. They stressed the importance of the 8th summit conference of the non-aligned movement held in Harare.

The parties ensured the struggle against neo-colonialism and for the elimination of racial discrimination on the continent of Africa, of the solidarity and support of their countries. They consider it essential that there be an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia, a withdrawal of the South African forces, and an acceleration in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

They took a position for the establishment of international relations based upon the complete equality of independent states, of mutual respect and the right of peoples to determine their own course of development without foreign intervention.

Pal Losonczi invited Hafiz al-Asad for an offical friendly visit.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UNGA SESSION

LD190855 Budapest MTI in English 0756 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- On Friday Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi left for New York to head the Hungarian delegation to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

LAZAR TELEGRAPHS CONDOLENCES TO PHAM VAN DONG

LD181429 Budapest MTI in English 1617 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, expressing his condolences on the serious natural disaster which took a considerable toll of human life.

IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION NOTED

AU090505 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Book review by Jozsef Szaszi: "Dr Janos Berecz on Hungarian-Soviet Relations — In Friendly Alliance" — passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Excerpts] "The relationship with the Soviet Union has been the pivotal issue of Hungarian history since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

This statement, which might be regarded as the key sentence, opens the book entitled /In Friendly Alliance/ written by /Dr Janos Berecz/, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is one of the most outstanding experts on the history and current situation of Soviet-Hungarian relations. [passage omitted]

The "most exciting" chapter of the book is the fourth chapter, entitled /The Test/, which is devoted to the period of Hungarian development leading up to the 1956 /counterrevolution/, the counterrevolution that put on its banner anti-Sovietism itself; to the counterattack of revolutionary forces; to the armed Soviet help provided to defeat the counterrevolution; and to the formation and first actions of the Revolutionary Hungarian Workers-Peasants Government. [passage omitted]

Having stood the test of time is not only the analysis we can read here about the reasons leading to the counterrevolution, but also the /conclusion/ drawn of those events, which is still valid and according to which /"the successful construction of socialism and the protection of the national independence of socialist countries are only possible through the close unity of the socialist countries."/ [passage omitted]

Janos Berecz does not avoid even the so-called "touchy subjects" in Soviet-Hungarian relations. As he writes, the Soviet-Hungarian friendship suffers attacks from /both/ the /right/ and the /left/, and the imperialists would like to see a split in Hungarian-Soviet relations. /"Their hopes are nourished by the fact that certain negative phenomena do revive in Hungarian society from time to time. We do not regard the issue of nationalism, the vestiges of anti-Sovietism, as being totally eliminated."/ In any case, it is just simply /impossible/ to arrive at an anti-Soviet socialism. It is also a fundamental principle derived from the period under examination which, according to the most recent MSZMP congress, says that /"it is our top national interest priority"/ to increase Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

The book by Janos Berecz provides coverage typical of /reference books/ on bilateral relations right up to the June visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to Budapest. [passage omitted]

NUCLEAR SCIENTIST DESCRIBES START OF POWER BLOCK

LD190910 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] No. 3 block of the Paks power station will soon start producing electricity. The block is expected to be connected to the national grid before the end of this month. But specialists must perform many tasks before this can take place. At the same time, though not conected with the new block, one of the two existing blocks has been closed down. Why this has happened and what sort of work is being done at Paks will be explained by Geza Rosa, head of the Radiation Protection Department of the Paks nuclear power plant:

[Begin recording] [Rosa] We have closed down the second block in order to carry out the scheduled transfer of fuel and servicing. This work is regularly carried out on blocks similar to ours. We could say that we generate electricity for 10-11 months of the year. We must complete the removal of the burned-out fuel elements from the reactor chamber, the rearrangement of the others, and the introduction of fresh fuel into the reactor. All this must be done in about a month and a half. Simultaneously, all the main installations which cannot be serviced during operation must be inspected, and repaired if necessary. This is why no. 2 block has been closed down.

[Reporter] When do you intend to put no. 3 block into operation?

[Rosa] The procedure for putting No. 3 block into operation has been going on for a long time. The process has several main stages; the final stage is the so-called physical and energetic launch. At the moment we are carrying out the physical launch. This means that we have already introduced fresh fuel into the reactor chamber. After the necessary trials and inspections of the safety system, the chain reaction was started up in the reactor. At present we are carrying out a series of physical experiments at the lowest output level that can be checked.

All these are designed to make us more familiar with the reactor, to complete the final calibrations, and to check the safety systems. Simultaneously with this procedure, the Radiation Protection Department is carrying out radiation protection measurements, and we check to see if the walls built to shield from radiation are effective enough. During the course of the energetic launch we shall repeat these measurements at higher output levels. The difference between the physical and energetic launch lies in the output level at which these measurements are taken. The physical launch will be completed when the thermal output of the reactor reaches 1 percent. At the outset of the energetic launch the so-called parallel switch-on will take place at roughly 5-8 percent of output level. When this takes place, No 3 block is connected to the national grid and we start transmitting electricity to this grid. This will take place in September. [end recording]

NEW BANKING SYSTEM BEGINS 1 JANUARY

AU131541 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Sep 86 p 6

["From our correspondent": "Press Conference in the Ministry of Finance -- Bank System to Change as of 1 January"]

[Text] During the past 20 years many aspects of the economic administration have been modified and independence has become the basic feature of enterprises. In the meantime the system of institutions has also changed a great deal. However, by the time of the eighties it became necessary to modernize even this mechanism, and this modernization will ensure the regrouping of resources for investment. The opportunities of enterprises must be assisted by restructuring even the system of financial institutions. This was explained yesterday [10 September] at the Ministry of Finance, where the changes to be introduced on 1 January 1987 in the bank system were described by the following persons: Attila Madarasi, state secretary in the Ministry of Finance; Matyar Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank; and two of his deputies, Janos Fekete and Laszlo Body.

One of the goals in further developing the bank system is to make the interests of the commerical banks that are to be established similar to the interest of business organizations; and this in order to allow these banks, as equal partners, to accelerate the regrouping of incomes according to efficiency. The aim of the reorganization is to enable the Hungarian National Bank, as the issuing bank, to increase its influence on the amount of bank credits through its control of issuing banknotes. In addition to the Hungarian National Bank, or issuing bank, five completely independent commerical banks will be established; out of the State Development Bank the State Development Institute will be formed, which will deal with the finances of large state investments; these newly established institutions together with the already operating small banks, that are participating in various ventures and are providing banking services, will form the new Hungarian bank system.

OVARI INSPECTS BARANYA COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

LD181523 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, paid a 2-day visit to Baranya county. He heard a briefing on the life in the region; then, in Szigetvar, he inspected the state farm, shoe factory, canning factory, and the town's new music school. In Pecs, Miklos Ovair participated in a meeting of party activists, and finally he watched the Union of European Football Associations cup football match.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON USSR ECONOMIC REFORM

For an interview carried in NEPSZABADSAB on 13 September with Academician Oleg Bogomolov, which discusses Soviet economic reform and cooperation within CEMA, see the Communist Relations section of the 18 September USSR DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

ANTI-HERPES DRUG -- Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- At a press conference in Budapest Thursday Ferenc Marta, member of the Academy of Sciences, reported on inventions of the Central Chemical Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which could be of international interest. He stated that a highly effective anti-herpes agent has been discovered and developed into a pharmaceutical in co-operation with other research centres. it is registered in Hungary under the name 'Hevizos' and expected to be registered in the FRG in 1986 under the name "Herpofugp". It is hoped that it will be distributed as a salve by early 1987. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1405 GMT 18 Sep 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT ZIELONA GORA CONFERENCE

LD172225 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1945 GMT 17 Sep 86

["Extensive Excerpts" of speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR report-back and election conference on 16 September]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the deliberations of your conference open the post-congress report-back and election campaign. It will occupy the coming months of party work. We are starting with Zielona Gora. Your voivodship is a good reference point. In terms of size and potential, it is one of the average ones. It is not a record-breaker, but on the whole it does rather better than average. It also has its weaker links, bringing up the rear. It is, in a sense, a typical voivodship. The generalization and conclusions ensuring from your experience may be of value to the whole party. That is the way I understood the direction and the content of today's deliberations.

There are 49 voivodships. Of course, it should be the aim of each of them to effectively resolve its own problems and attain even better results. But Poland is a single country. Only ambitions which serve the indivisible whole and effectively strengthen it are constructive. The reforms adopted are directed toward a healthy decentralization. It is natural, then, that they should emphasize independence and initiative. But at the same time this must mean an enhanced sense of responsibility, a rejection of the practice of earmaking fundfs, of pulling over oneself a blanket which is not big enough and will remain too short for a long time to come. He who gives most should gain most. This principle requires clear criteria and efficient mechanisms, since it sometimes happens that somebody who, as a result of indolence, passivity and mismanagement, finds himself in a difficult situation and seeks help. And he frequently gets it, at the cost of others who are more efficient and capable and who account for higher productivity. Speaking the language of the cyclists we permit freewheeling. In this way a kind of privilege is maintained, a privilege for incompetence, which runs counter to the requirements of the country and the essence of our policy.

A voivodship is a complex organism, comprising many component parts, many cells. Often their quality varies widely. There was no shortage of such examples in the report and the discussion.

In party work it is necessary from top to bottom to show up in relief both the positive and the negative sides. This is, for the period of the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 10th congress, the only suitable language. It is not enough to be able to say that the voivodship is achieving something. The party must know what is being achieved by each enterprise, by the town, by the paris, by the institution, by the services and in these places what is being achieved by Comrade X, Y or Z. As has been so graphically said by Comrade Maria Swiatecka: it is not a matter of them but a specific person in each case. The move away from anonymity is an extremely important transmission belt between the materials of the 10th congress and practice, life, results.

For many years people came very much more frequently to administrative organs than those organs came to the people. We shall try to change this, to move out to the grassroots, the center of gravity of the Central Committee's work. To go forward along this road at all levels -- that is the order of the day.

Today's debates on the whole confirm that a businesslike and definite approach is allied to criticism. Self-satisfaction is a short and treacherous development. All-embracing opinions do not lead anywhere. As people of the Marxism-Leninist party we must always remember that there is no progress without creative dissatisfaction, which leads to the removal of wrongdoing, to the overcoming of weaknesses, to the activation of reserves. Now, after the 10th congress, this very characteristic is most vitally essential to the whole of our party.

Comrades! The vision, the signpost, the interpretation of the strategy of Poland's socialist development is a telling proof that we have a full and far-reaching concept of action.

The precongress debate made it a common creation and the common property of millions of Poles. The program stresses the permanence of our line. It ends specuations to the effect that it is a tactical, short-term measure. The work on analyzing it, popularizing it and above all realizing it has begun. The most important thing is to ensure that the program does not end up on a shelf, to become thoroughly acquainted with it, to think it over and to make it a part of every party member's equipment and material for action for the ideological front.

The party does not act alone by itself, or only for itself. To lead, to direct and to serve is to have trust and respect for nonparty citizens, listen constantly to their opinions and take into consideration their assessment of party work. An important orientation of that process is the consolidation of the basic party organization's role.

There are almost 100,000 of them. They are active in all environments. Most depends on their ideological attitude and activity, on an open style of work and links with the environments, and especially on effective implementation of the party's policy on their own ground. The activ is good if the basic party organization works well. The latter is good if it effectively improves the situation in the area where it is active. Such must be the main standards for party collectives, starting with ministries and central offices and ending with factories, villages, institutions and schools.

Our proworker course is now more clearly delineated than ever before. The participation and activity of workers in party committees and problem commissions, and also in the Central Committee, have increased. After the 8th congress workers constituted almost 21 percent of the Central Committee, after the 9th congress 36.5 percent, and after the 10th congress 40 percent.

We have set up worker and peasant inspectorates [IRCH], which are actively expanding their work. At the committees there are consultative and advisory teams in which workers play a wide-ranging part; among them there are also nonparty workers. This, however, cannot be allowed to demobilize. It happens that the participation of workers if formal, sometimes only of decorative. To create such conditions that the workers feel that they are a truly vanguard force the main managers [gospodarze] of socioeconomic life — that is our great programmatic responsibility. To strengthen the link between the party and the peasants continues to be our task, to strengthen their role in the political, socioeconomic and culural progress in the rural areas.

A matter of great importance continues to be party activity among the intelligentsia, engineers, teachers, doctors, creators of science and culture; to win over and gather together men of intellect, people who are ambitious and energetic, creators and innovators.

These very characteristics comprise the basic criteria of our cadres policy. One must not undervalue merits, waste the priceless potential of experience, or make change an aim in itself. But especially today one must not allow routine, stagnation or fossilization to prevail.

We do not think deeply enough about what we should do to make basic party organizations more attractive to the young. This is a matter of both their content and the form of their work. The party has young activists, although there are still too few of them. They have passed the difficult test of the last few years; they are idealistic, committed, they think for themselves, they sometimes show little humility when faced with time-honored patterns [schematy]. This is a characteristic that is natural and positive.

However, both patience and ability to understand and utilize it properly are needed, while we abandon the desire to shape the young comrades in our own image. Criticism, which is a characteristic of young people, is a great potential ally in the persistent striving for the situation in which the word Poland is associated with the idea of a well-organized nation and a country of effective work and modernity in the service of people.

Comrades, the economy, its deep qualitative transformations, and the transfer to the path of intensive development and acceleration are a sphere of special activity of the party. Positive trends in the implementation of this year's plan, which were initiated in previous years, are being maintained in many areas. At the same time negative phenomena are surfacing. The growth of industrial production is relatively high and exceeds the plan provisions. However, in the summer months, particularly in August, the production rate down. This arises partly from the shortage of raw and other materials.

I listened with attention to the comrades' opinions on this subject. We know that these difficulties are trying. Industry has recently been affected by smaller supplies from imports which, as regards the hard-currency zone [drugi obszar platniczy], is connected with unfilfilled plan tasks concerning export. Disruptions have also affected a number of enterprises that pay for their imports from their own hard-currency allocations.

The government has embarked on recitifying this mechanism. However, it must be stressed yet again that a long-term, lasting improvement in import supply can take place only by way of imparting dynamism to export production. Comrade Wiktor Gruca said today that such opportunities exist, both in the sense of major exports and minor exports which, however, add up to major ones. But the heart of the matter lies in sparing, rational utilization of raw and other materials.

There is no alternative prospect to growth in output, with limited growth in supply. Progress in reducing energy consumption and consumption of materials in production, though faster than in the past, is still inadequate. Frequently the following occurs: on the one hand one has demands on an inadequate supply, and on the other, wastefulness -- both the wastefulness that arises from uneconomical technology and that caused by unconcern, extravagance and failure to observe qualitative norms.

And now a few words about agriculture. We have good results, record results. This is the result of the self-sacrificing work of the farmers, and those working in the rear, in supplying agriculture with the industrial means of production.

However, the yields vary widely. While some are obtaining 60 quintals per hectare or more, others, with similar conditions for cereals, obtain only 20 quintals. So there are vast reserves in our agriculture One of the obstacles is the negligible progress in assimilating small and scattered fields. It has been estimated that boundary strips alone on peasant farms occupy over 150,000 hectares. Access roads also amount to this figure.

I must state self-critically, as head of government at that time, that certain articles of the 1982 law are having an adverse effect on on the work of consolidation. The initiative of the department of land husbandry and agricultural machinery is also inadequate. Although an appropriate amendment to the law has now been prepared, its effectiveness will depend mainly upon action and upon people.

We are aware of the painfully felt difficulties with fuel. This problem recurs at meetings of the Politburo and Council of Ministers. For 3 years supplies of hard coal to the market have been increasing, particularly supplies to the agricultural population. The demand is growing, however, and will continue to grow even more quickly. Every new house and apartment, school and hospital, increase in industrial production and expansion of animal breeding create it. And coal extraction can only increase very insignificantly. Neither can we cut exports. Stabilization of the fuel market, therefore, requires primarily a fundamental rationalization of consumption and also a streamlining of distribution. It happens that coal does not reach places it should. For example, allocations cover dead people or those whose right to an allocation has lapsed for various reasons. It is estimated that this applies to more than 1 million metric tons a year. The problem thus requires scrupulous and urgent verification.

Our black gold, the result of hard work by the miners, including on every Saturday, must enjoy more respect. A radical improvement in the management of coarse coal is particularly vital. Industry must introduce fine coal instead of it. An important task is to convert fuel installations into more efficient and economical ones and also to strictly enforce the saving of heat. In this context, it was rightly said that great possibilities are opened up by the use of mineral wool [welna mineralna] produced by the new plant in Cigacice. It is essential to promulgate inventions quickly, which cut fuel consumption. An example is the burners constructed by engineer Jan Swirski's team and engineer Jan Schiller's design for modernizing steam boilers.

Comrade (Jerzy Bardega) said today that at the (dowamet) plant, boilers are already being adapted to burn fine coal [mial]. This is an outstanding proof of how much can be done without waiting for centrally managed, expensive investments. For all decisionmaking, an exact knowledge of the situation, the circumstances and conditioning factors attendant on it, is essential. In the economy too, this is an essential condition. I have a reliable Supreme Chamber of Control Assessment of the truthfulness of some reports sent to the statistical offices. Some of them contain unintentional distortions. The statistical institutions cope with these, with an effort, but they somehow cope. Some, however, are characterized by deceptions and intentional distortions. False reports to the center naturally have a negative bearing on decisionmaking. Evil must meet with an instant reaction before it spreads and proliferates. This is in fact a crime, and this is the course these cases will be made to take. For this reason among others I am not giving any details.

The Main Statistical Office should be a penetrating watchdog over the accuracy of reports; its local bodies, equipped with sufficient powers to stop us having apartments on paper or fictional prospects for materials and energy-saving, should be too, to stop us, in effect, building castles on ice.

Concern for reliability of information, which was stressed by Comrade Edward Kwiecinski, must be an organic characteristic of every party organization, the entire management cadre, every honest member of the worker collective.

Comrades, we are entering on the long-term undertakings announced by the 10th congress. It is they which will decide on acceleration. They will find expression in the draft economic development plan for 1985-90, which will be put before the Sejm in the next quarter.

The impelentation of the 5-year plan will require that we proceed to the second stage of the reform. The essence of this stage will be the consistency of moves putting the economy in order, overcoming various ills occuring in the economy, and implementing efficiency-oriented solutions. The second stage of the reform will be preceded by a consultative and explanitory action. The subject, among other things, will be the pace and extent of introduction of efficiency standards and a common answer to the question: Faster or slower achievement of economic order.

A policy which stresses responsibility, efficiency and innovations as its priority will not satisfy everyone. The result of its introduction will benefit some, while others will lose out. Those who will find themselves on the frontline of progress, and good and thrifty management will benefit. Those who get stuck in laziness and bad management will lose out. Moving to the second stage of the reform must be characterized by joining economic demands and social aims. Economic coercion in the socialist system is not an aim in itself. It is to serve ultimately a lasting improvement of living conditions. Higher efficiency and moving onto the path of intensive development, as it was stated strongly by the 10th congress, is a necessary and indispensable condition, which cannot be ignored.

We are starting a great innovative task of speeding-up the organizational progress. A universal review of organizational structures, including the use of verification at work places, is a broad and comprehensive undertaking. Its significance can be compared to the economic reform which it supposed to support. The review is entering its working stage.

The first plenary meeting of the Party and Government Commission will be held next week. A general concept of the review has been worked out. We are expecting extensive social opinions, inspirations and proposals. Today's central press has published an opinion poll on this.

This review must not be allowed to be reduced to a one-off measure. This should be a many-layered, constant process of organizational improvements and changes, constituting part of the socialist renewal of socioeconomic life. One could say: The fight of the new against the old. The party, all its cells, must stand at its head.

Comrades! The party, in Poland's most difficult period, pointing out the line for struggle and accord, has endowed both these conceptions with the most weighty significance. Only thus could one strengthen law ans order in conditions when the state was endangered and when there was a sharp political conflict. Only thus could one create and broaden the plane of coopertion everywhere where it became possible and realistic to do so.

With the passing of time and the progress of normalization, the accord came to the fore. It became the dominant element. Its progress was served by the activities of PRON, by the strengthening of representative organs, and by the numerous forms of self-government, the development of independent trades unions and many, many other things, among them forms of socialist democracy, which were built from scratch and developed.

Further steps in this direction have been signaled by the 10th congress. Preparatory work and working talks are continuing in the matter of setting up a consultative council, spokesmen for civil matters, and other solutions which would increase the participation and the influence of working people in everything which is taking place in Poland.

Persistently, with the strengthening of stabilization, we will continue this policy. The ambition of the party is that in our country every initiative which serves the good of the homeland be noticed and acted upon, that the voice of every citizen should be heard, irrespective of its origin, if it is accompanied by patriotic intentions, a sense of responsibility, and respect for constitutional principles. The act of 17 July this year on the final release from detention of all persons who had committed crimes against the state and public order was confirmation of this policy. Poland is a different country from that of 5 years ago. Today, the power of the authorities is measured not by the number of disarmed opponents, but by the number of supporters won over. The time had come when we were able to put this principle fully into practice. The latest stage has been completed. Attempts to fill new pages with the same old worlds, be they those of before December 1981 or August 1980, are pointless. But above all, they are doomed to failure.

In the past few years the working class and Polish society have expressed this unambiguously. Those released have been given the chance of a permanent return to normal life. Some of them have already demonstrasted good sense and a sense of patriotic responsibility. Many have realized that to call everything into question, and act on the principle of the worse the better, runs totally counter to common sense, and above all to the interests of the country.

Others, not yet mature enough for deep reflection or modification of their attitude, should be swayed by ordinary realism toward restraint and moderation. Unity in variety, in all the wealth of forms and content of socialist democracy is what Poland needs. We support such diversity. The more lasting our internal equilibrium, the quicker the country's socioeconomic development, the further those processes will go, the deeper they will reach. On the other hand, diversity directed against, in opposition to, unity can only create conflict, destroy. There can be no place for diversity thus understood.

The program adopted at the 10th congress created a great historic opportunity for Poland. A new phase in the process of accord is taking shape. Guided by this intention, the party appeals once again to those who still feel resentment and hesitation, fear and doubt. Hard work for the good, the prosperous future of our homeland is needed. Nobody in our country is, nor will be discriminated against for his beliefs. Citizens take part in a variety of legal forms of activity. They express critical opinions. They have the appropriate influence on solutions and decisions. Many organizations and associations with different world outlooks, trends of thought, areas (?and) means of activity, operate on a constitutional basis. The opponents of our system of government, however, understand pluralism as the transfer to a legal plane of activities which, in their essence, are illegal, antisocialist and destructive. Such attempts have no chance.

Enough of hide-and-seek. Whoever intends to abuse the magnanimous act to cobble together again some antistate groups, to embark on another round of bringing anarchy to the country must know and be prepared for the law not to be elastic like a rubber band.

The release was received with social approval. But this approval was not universal; many working people, remembering various extremist deeds [wyczyny] and the danger which stemmed from them, express their doubts. We understand these fears. After all, they are based on bitter experience. Let this be taken into consideration by all those who learn too slowly, who think that the nation in its entirety will rejoice that they are being set free.

The decision which has been made nas aroused an understandable and, on the whole, a favorable interest in the world. Unfortunately, some Western governments treated this decision as yet another opportunity to again dig up various pretexts. The propaganda mouthpieces of the West are presenting our actions as the result of outside pressures. It it poossible that they themselves have so few successes that becasue of that which is done by the Polish authorities, which stems from the maturity of our nation, they wish to take the credit for themselves? All our sovereign decisions which stabilize Poland's situation, whether they appeal to others or not, stem from an assessment of the internal situation, and are dictated by the realities of our country.

There are other remarks that can be heard, remarks which testify to a mix-up of conceptions. They say that this humanitarian action stemmed from counting on foreign credits; that we wished to soften someone or appeal to another. This is arrant nonsense. This decision is no life belt. We have been in very much more difficult situations, yet we did not ask anyone for magnanimity and alms. Poland trades in goods and not in people. We have given quite enough proof that we are capable of resisting outside pressures, not to speak of attempts to dictate.

It is time for the governments of some capitalist countries, particularly the United States, to stop the various insulting, bizarre speculations, to verify their views on the essence and character of our policy. it is not Poland's concern to have special relations, but normal relations. This normalization lies not just in our interest, but to no less an extent also in the interest of our Western creditors. The withdrawal of restrictions, the development of economic relations, is objectively one of the conditions for paying off our debts.

It is said that there is no sentiment in business and finance. We don't expect it. However, it is worth recalling that half of Poland's debt to the West is made up by the interest alone. In some years it reached an outright usurious amount, reaching 16-20 percent. Damage running into many billions [unit not specified] was inflicted on our country by the restrictions and various other discriminatory obstacles. So much is talked about morality in the West. Moralizing lessons are willingly addressed at us. Sympathy, fellow-feeling, concern for the good of our nation, is also expressed. There is an opportunity to give this credibility. The point is indeed morality, elementary compensation in the shape of normalization of financial and trading relations, which Polish society has the right to demand and expect.

Comrades! Among the problems and concerns of our times, the question about the further fate of peace in Europe and the world comes firmly to the forefront. It would be hard for it to be otherwise. The course of international events has not been a successful one for several years now. What is more, it is dangerous. Enriched by the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, the general line of Soviet foreign policy creates a genuine alternative.

The disarmament program outlined by Comrade Gorbachev embraces both nuclear weapons and conventional weapons. It guarantees equal security and broad monitoring of accords. Never before, since the end of the war, has such a bold, comprehensive and rational plan to limit and eliminate the nuclear threat been proposed. In its unilateral decisions, the USSR has demonstrated maximum goodwill. It has gone very far.

The current state of affairs in this field, and an extensive commentary on the position of the Soviet Union were recently presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview with RUDE PRAVO. The Soviet initiatives, so numerous of late, do not emanate from the position of petitioner, from weakness. That great and mighty power is giving outstanding proof of its sense of responsibility for the future of mankind at an exceptionally dangerous point in history.

Unfortunately, another year which has been lost to the cause of peace is passing. The honest, constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are meeting with evasion, prevarication and lack of goodwill from the U.S. administration and certain Western governments. A particularly striking manifestation of this is the absence of any positive reaction to the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of this year. Moreover, these proposals are meeting with a downright provocative accompaniment: Further nuclear explosions, new missiles and bombers, the next step toward the militarization of space, and finally, increased military maneuvers. On this very day, 300 km to the west of Zielona Gora, that is, closer from here to Warsaw, NATO maneuvers codenamed "Autumn Forge" are in progress. Altogether about 300,000 soldiers will take part in this year's autumn maneuvers of the NATO armed forces; there will be more than 2,500 tanks, 1,500 planes and 350 ships of various classes.

It is high time that restraint, discretion and an inclination toward compromise should, in the West, become advisers on matters relating to national security. Unfortunately they beat to no effect at the gates of the White House. Priceless time is passing. Armament technology is approaching a critical point. Once it has been passed, mechanisms and integrated circuits, not man, will decide on war and peace. This stems from the very nature of modern technology.

As a military man I perceive the sharp definition of this whole process. If it is not stopped there may come a time when it will slip out of control and the fate of mankind will be left to chance. That is why international problems have today a specific dimension, not only a political dimension, but also a moral one. Never before in the history of mankind has such a great responsibility rested on statesmen, on governments. In the two world wars the victims were counted in their tens of millions; in a third world war they would have to be counted in billions -- if there is someone left alive to make such calculations.

For Poland there is but one choice. That choice determines our support for the Soviet proposals, defines the strategic direction of our foreign policy. This policy is fully in harmony with that of the whole socialist community. Its inter-ally, coalition character is visible also in the practice of mutual information, in the process of continuous consultations, in jointly developing moves in the international arena.

The Polish People's Republic, whose most vital interests are inextricably linked with the processes of detente, with the preservation of peace, will, in accordance with a tradition of many years, act with energy and steadfastness on the international, and especially the European, arena toward overcoming the barriers of distrust and toward building better, long-lasting, mutually beneficial relations between states and nations.

There is a need for an all-embracing look at the issues of our continent. The time has come, putting it descriptively, to prepare a comprehensive and realistic report on the state of Europe, starting with political and military issues and ending with the issues of environmental protection and common cultural heritage. The 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II falls in 3 years' time.

In September 1989 we would gladly host representatives of the states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act at a meeting devoted to key issues of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. We want a peace message to be heard from our capital, from the country which first experienced the aggression and atrocities of World War II, so that common conclusions drawn from the greatest war of all time should contribute to better understanding and more lasting agreement among states of our continent.

Only a dozen or so days ago the 1 September anniversary passed. Our thoughts return, as every year, to the self-sacrificing deed of defenders of our homeland, to this heroic page of our history, to that memorable date which has determined so much the fate of Poland and deeply affected Europe's and the world's history. Our nation was on the verge of total annihilation in Hitler's time of total contempt. It lived and fought under a suspended death penalty. Such an experience, rational thought on the sources of the catastrophe, the memory of those who fell and were murdered, must remain in the memory of generations, like a sign engraved in granite. Unfortunately, there is still no shortage of various editors of history who, despite the obvious facts, attempt to justify the pre-September reality, and try to remove the stigma of infamy from the Sanacja clique [followers of Pilsudski after 1926]. Among other things, one purposefully remains silent about the fact that precisely 47 years ago, on 6 September, the Sanacja leadership gathered in the vicinity of a border bridge; strong, united and ready for the retreat via Zaleszczyki.

The national treasures had been evacuated beforehand. The leaders of the time got away with their lives and the coffers intact, but they dissipated the state and abandoned the soldiers -- fighting heroically, and the whole nation -- the mercy of fate. Titivating and beautifying this bitter truth is an unclean mark, a black spot, it is brainwashing calculated to deceive the younger generation, brainwashing banking on the short memory of the older generation.

The new school year has begun. Concern for young hearts and minds springs openly to mind, concern for the state of historical awareness with which today's pupils will enter public life at the turn of the century. For this reason, in historigraphy, education, journalism and publishing it is necessary to fashion a truthful, balanced picture of inter-war Poland. After a century of partition and vain endeavors, the first independent state of Poland came into being, with its own schools, army, offices, and culture. The 20 years granted by history might have been put to better use, but Poland's presence on the map of inter-war Europe was a priceless gain for our people. We therefore appraise justly the value of those years, a great achievement in unifying the shattered material and social essence of Polishness. We do justice to the efforts of all those who did their best to create a stronger foundation for the development of their homeland.

However, it is not possible to change the stern verdict of history. There can be no place for the posthumous forgiveness of a system which disregarded the basic interests of millions of workers and peasants, and did not succeed in ensuring that they had fair living conditions.

August 1939 signified the bankruptcy of the bourgeois conception of the state and its policy and showed eloquently where pathological hatred for the Easter neighbor and exotic, unguaranteed alliances lead. Many predecessors of today's moralizers said nothing about human rights when the Polish Communist Party was declared illegal, and the prisoners at Bereza were tortured, when the camp was set up in Bereza, and fascist squads were lent support. Repressive anticommunism was a doctrinal principle of all pre-September 1939 governments. Anyone who refers approvingly to them should not pose as a democrat.

It was not the landed classes and their allies who raised Poland from the ashes, and it was not the forces of the reactionary right who enabled us to return here, to the Odra and Nysa. Only the party of the Polish working class, the strength of the Polish left, succeeded in burning discord with the peoples of the Soviet Union and in concluding a durable and reliable alliance with the socialist power, forging friendly, fraternal relations with all our neighbors. The socialist social system enabled Poland and Polish Catholicism, to put down deep roots on the land of our forefathers, which had been lost centuries before.

These truths must be proclaimed aloud, and in the face of backward-looking, illusions and myths. From this standpoint, from the western borders of the republic, one can best see the creative role played by socialism in the history of our people and our state. I will restrict myself to one example only. The people of Wielkopolska Pomerania, and Silesia, of the older generation, still remember what the Polish-German border region was like before 1939. Prussian chauvinists used to call it the burning border [phrase spoken in German: die brennende grenze]. In prewar Germany, hostility to Poland was a constant element of policy. The border areas and the so-called plebiscite areas were the first to gain a foretaste of chauvinistic aggression, provocation and terror.

This chapter has been closed for ever. The Lubusz Land, which has inherited the traditions of the Glogow and Zagan Piasts, of the flourishing period of the Jagiellonian reign and 2 centuries of unceasing struggle of patriots of the Babimost region has fully integrated with the motherland.

Today, not far from Zielona Gora there is a border between the Polish PR and the GDR, a border of peace and calm, friendship and cooperation, linking two socialist states. It is a great achievement of our nations and at the same time one of the main factors of the European peaceful order, contributing to the overcoming of grudges and mistrusts which accumulated throughout history. Friendly contacts are developing favorably. The vacation exchange alone includes 300,000 Polish and German children and young people. This is the best practical school of internationalism. The development of economic, scientific and technological, cultural and tourist cooperation with the GDR determines a fuller utilization of reserves inherent in the potentials of our countries. When two sides benefit, the whole community grows in strength. Everything counts which contributes to direct contacts, the exchange of contacts and consolidation of trust and friendship between people. Such a common assessment is expressed by both our parties, the PZPR and the SED.

We believe that like the Polish PR and the GDR, and other socialist countries, the FRG also could achieve much for the benefit of the whole of Europe and world peace. We expressed this opinion many times.

Unfortunately, some politicians in that country have become used to speaking with a forked tongue. One is sometimes under the impression that parts have been allocated here: apart from spokesmen for accord, revanchists who will not miss any opportunity to undermine the legality and irrevocability of the Odra and Nysa border are still on duty and are still active.

These are typical calculations which have run wild [rachunki bez gospodarz]. We are interested in expanding dialogue and mutually beneficial coooperation with the FRG. The correct profile of Poland's relations with both German states is one of the key premises of stabilization on our continent. We declare once again our readiness for broad cooperation on the basis of equal rights with all states, in all areas of international relations. People's Poland is and wants to be a country which is open, a partner, ready for sensible compromises where it is mutually beneficial, and unyielding only when the interest of the socialist state an the good and dignity of our nation come into play.

Dear Comrades! It is with real satisfaction that I participate in your conference. This is influenced by its creative atmosphere, its ideological and businesslike values. I (?also) had the opportunity to meet and listen to many people of action who had proved true at work in the most difficult moments and situations. On behalf of the Central Committee, I wish the newly elected authorities and the entire voivodship party organization the realization of what has been decided today; the full implementation of the resolutions passed -- a contribution to the socialist development of the homeland worthy of the societ of Lubusz Land. [applause]

ZIELONA GORA VOIVODSHIP ELECTS PZPR OFFICIALS

LD181706 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 0435 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday's PZPR conference in Zielona Gora carried out elections for the new authorities of the voivodship party echelon in Zielona Gora. Zbigniew Niminski was reelected first secretary. The executive and secretariat of the voivodship committee were also elected. The new voivodship committee secretaries are: Henryk Jura, Krzysztof, Kaszynski, Jozef Malenczuk, and Daniel Walus. The voivodship PZPR's Control and Audit Commission was likewise elected. It is to be chaired by Adam Rolicz.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL VISITS

Meets Ceausescu

AU181421 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1401 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on Thursday Didier Bariani, secretary of state at the Ministry for External Relations of France, member of the government, who paid a visit to Romania.

The guest thanked for the interview granted and conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes of success in his entire activity from the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the president and prime minister of France be conveyed his salute and the best wishes.

Reference was made during the interview to the traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and collaboration just as to the possibilities of further expanding them, of developing economic exchanges, cooperation in production for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached. Assessing the situation in Europe and throughout the world as serious and complex, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done to put an end to the arms race and to nuclear tests, to pass to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, to establish a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and broad cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

It was stressed that the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations and the pacific, negotiated settlement of conflicts would be of particular importance for the improvement of the international climate. The wish of Romania and of France was expressed to strengthen their cooperation internationally in the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister. Present was also Michel Rougagnou, France's ambassador to Bucharest.

Ends Visit

AU181949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 — Didier Bariani, secretary of state at the Ministry for External Relations of France, member of the government, paid a visit to Romania between September 16 and 18.

The guest had an interview with Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, and conducted talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, regarding the development of bilateral ties on various planes as well as international developments. Mutual willingness was expressed to intensify the political dialogue, increase commercial exchanges and boost economic, industrial and technical cooperation, and a series of measures were outlined in that respect.

D. Bariani also had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and of the National Council for Physical Education and Sports. He also saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest.

At the end of his visit, Didier Bariani met with representatives of the leading newspapers, the radiotelevision and AGERPRES.

The guest showed special satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and at jointly having effected a useful exchange of views on bilateral ties and major world issues.

The French secretary of state showed that during his reception by President Nicolae Ceausescu and during the other talks he conducted at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Econmic Cooperation, mutual willingness could be noticed to further develop the traditional relations between Romania and France. In that context, he pointed to the interest shown by both countries in the establishment of better links between Romanian and French enterprises, specifying that he will request the National Council of the French Patronate to send a delegation to Romania to analyse the concrete possibilities of amplifying and intensifying economic ties both bilaterally and on third markets.

Referring to the Romanian-French collaboration on a cultural, scientific and artistic plane, the French secretary of state showed that there was an identity of opinions as regards the intensification of those relations in the interest of better mutual acquaintance between the two countries and peoples.

The French secretary of state assessed that the results of his visit to Romania were particularly fruitful and useful, being a favourable opportunity for the growth of Romanian-French contacts at various levels, for the expansion of collaboration between Romania and France both bilaterally and internationally.

CSSR SECRETARY JAKES ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU101502 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 7

[CTK Bucharest dispatch: "M. Jakes in Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest (CTK) — Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, yesterday [18 September] arrived in Bucharest by air for a working visit. At Otopeni international airport he was welcomed by Stefan Andrey, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. During their deliberations Milos Jakes and Stefan Andre will assess certain issues of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and exchange experience in fulfilling the conclusions of the two fraternal parties' congresses. During his stay in Bucharest Milos Jakes will also visit certain industrial plants.

NICU CEAUSESCU ATTENDS 'YOUTH, PEACE' SEMINAR

AU181606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- An international "Youth and Peace" seminar started in the sea resort of Costinesti on September 18 under the auspices of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania in observance of the International Year of Peace.

The seminar is attended by representatives of national youth organizations of various political, philosophical and ideological orientations from numerous countries of the world, just as cf bodies within the UN system.

The participants received with keen interest the message President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania addressed to the participants in the seminar.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister for youth affairs, took the floor during the opening session of the seminar referring to the activity carried on by the young generation of Romania, alongside the entire people, to translate into fact the country's socioeconomic development programmes and stressed that their implementation was possible only in conditions of peace and security, in a world free from the danger of wars.

Emphasis was placed on the Romanian youth's full adhesion to the principles and goals of the RCP and Romanian state foreign policy, to the outstanding contribution and initiatives taken on an international plane by President Nicolae Ceausescu towards an appropriate resolution of the vital problems of the present-day world. The seminar continues.

INVESTMENT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT TO BOOST ECONOMY

AU181028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0831 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- The fulfillment of Romania's major socioeconomic development targets calls for a powerful growth of the production forces. Accordingly, in the five-year period spanning 1986-1990 the volume of investment will amount to nearly fourteen hundred billion lei, which will provide for the intensive development of the two main sectors of Romanian economy -- industry and agriculture -- as well as of all the other branches, for better quality and performance in all activities. As such, by the end of the five-year period, the national wealth will be worth nearly fifty-five hundred billion lei, of which fixed assets will account for thirty-eight hundred billion.

As part of this sizable financial effort, a series of steps were taken for the improvement of investment-related activities. The necessity and opportunity of each of the nine hundred major production units that will be built over the quinquennium will be thoroughly assessed prior to starting its construction. All this will be done in the conditions of the operation at capacity of the existing units and of their observing the norms in force concerning the utilization of fixed assets, fuels, energy, raw and subsidiary materials.

Priority is given to productive investment, particularly to investment that contributes to the development of the raw materials, fuels and energy base, the modernization and refurbishing of the existing units.

RESULTS OF ACCUMULATION POLICY ANNOUNCED

AU170944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0816 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/09/1986 -- In the last four five-year plan periods, the rate of accumulation increased from 29.5 percent in the 1966-1970 interval to 35 percent over 1976-1980, to account for 31 percent of the national income in the five-year plan period spanning 1981-1985. The accumulation rate in the 1966-1985 interval as a whole was of one third or so, which compares with 17.2 percent in the 1956-1960 five-year plan period.

With this as a basis, extensive investment programmes were implemented in the past two decades, as more than 8,500 industrial and farming units went on line. Consequently, the value of the fixed assets in cooperation in the national economy rose from 503 thousand million lei in 1965 to over 2,780 thousand million lei in 1985, of which 2,200 thousand million lei worth of productive assets.

The average annual national income growth went up from 7.4 thousand million lei over 1951-1965 to more than 30 thousand million lei in the four five-year plan periods of the 1966-1985 interval. Computations show that had the accumulation rate of the past two decades been of only 20 percent the national income of the interval would have increased only 2.7 times instead of the 4.3 fold of the 20 years. Per capita, it would have amounted to 20,000 lei instead of last year's 32,900 lei.

The fact is significant that with a high accumulation rate, the average annual growth of the consumption fund in the 1965-1985 period was of roughly 15 thousand million lei as against only five thousand million lei over 1951-1965.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES REPORT ON CASTRO VISIT

LD181409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade, presided over by Sinan Hasani. FEC President Branko Mikulic informed the Presidency on the current economic trends in the country.

At the session the Presidency also discussed and adopted a report on the results of the recent official and friendly visit to our country by Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party.

The visit and the talks between Sinan Hasani and President Fidel Castro, in which a detailed and comprehensive exchange of views on the current international questions and problems was carried out, in particular on the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, were assessed as very useful and significant to the further development of relations and the strengthening of friendship between the two nonaligned countries.

Assesses Visit 'Very Useful'

LD190650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 17 (TANJUG) -- The visit to Yugoslavia by Cuban President Fidel Castro and his talks with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani were very useful and important for the further development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and the strengthening of friendship between the two non-aligned countries, the Yugoslav State Presidency assessed at its session in Belgrade today.

The Hasani-Castro talks were a substantive exchange of views on topical international questions and results of the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, the Presidency noted.

The Cuban President and First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, Fidel Castro, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from September 12 through 14.

MAMULA RECEIVES GDR AIR FORCE COMMANDER

AU181924 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has received Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy defense minister and commander of the Air Force and Air Defense of the National People's Army of the GDR, who is on an official friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

It was assessed in the talks that cooperation between the two countries is constantly advancing and that favorable conditions exist for its comprehensive developing.

TALKS CONTINUE WITH FRG FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE

Makic Receives Stercken

LD181111 Belgrade TANJUG domestic service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav half of the Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG, today received Hans Stercken, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Political Committee. Their talks covered economic, technological, and financial cooperation between the two countries and the directions of activities aimed at promoting them.

Focus on Cooperation

LD190708 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 17 (TANJUG) -- Talks held in Belgrade today between a delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany's Bundestag Foreign Relations Committee and a number of prominent Yugoslav officials focused on the expansion and diversification of relations between Yugoslavia and the F.R.G., particularly in the economic field.

The F.R.G. parliamentarians, headed by Chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Relations Committee Hans Strecken, are on a several-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

The F.R.G. is Yugoslavia's second-largest economic partner.

The Bundestag delegation today conferred with Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic, member of the Yugoslav Executive Council and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-F.R.G. Committee for Economic Cooperation Radovan Makic, Chairman of the Yugoslav Committee on Science and Technology Bozidar Matic, Chairman of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Foreign Policy Committee Mijat Sukovic and Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar.

During today's talks, the two sides stressed the mutual wish to promote economic, technological and financial cooperation between the two countries and discussed Yugoslavia's prospects for joining modern technological trends.

The hosts said that the high Yugoslav trade deficit was a limiting factor in increasing economic cooperation.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation said they expected the F.R.G., as an influential member of the European Community, to invest efforts against protectionist measures which restrict Yugoslav exports to the Common Market.

The Yugoslav side also said that more joint ventures in Yugoslavia, industrial coproduction projects and advanced forms of cooperation would enhance the stability and durability of over-all Yugoslav-F.R.G. relations.

During their talk with Budimir Loncar, the F.R.G. delegation members were acquainted with the most important decisions of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare and the approach of the non-aligned to topical international problems.

ZAGREB FAIR ROUNDTABLE LOOKS AT TRADE WITH EC

AU181702 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep p 6

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Sep (TANJUG) — Despite the existing difficulties there is mutual readiness and interest for the advancement of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC. The more intensive presence of the Yugoslav exporting organizations in the EC market must also be accompanied by suitable additional measures of liberalization.

This was stated today in the roundtable talk on "Relations Between Yugoslavia and the EC" held at the Zagreb grand fair. On this occasion it was stated that in the period between 1980 and 1985 the total trade between Yugoslavia and the EC decreased by 15 percent. Yugoslav trade deficit with the community countries in 1985 amounted to something like $1 billion. As was pointed out, a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EC, which should, as stated, take more into account the objective requirements of our country, will be signed.

The representatives of the EC Commission in Yugoslavia also took part in the work of the gathering organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO MISSION AT CEMA

LD151101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dr Budimir Lazovic prior to his departure for duty as head of the permanent SFRY mission attached to CEMA.

SUNDIC LOOKS AT SHULTZ-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING

LD181559 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary whose topic is the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting. It is still uncertain if the foreign ministers of the two superpowers will succeed in agreeing on the agenda and date for the second Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The direction in which Soviet-U.S. relations will develop over the coming weeks and months largely depends on the course and outcome of tomorrow's meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze, the foreign ministers of the two superpowers. The talks between the two ministers are scheduled to last for 2 days, and there is a possibility that Shevardnadze will be received by Reagan. Shultz and Shevardnadze were due to meet last May but the Soviet side canceled the meeting in protest of the U.S. armed action against Libya. The preparations for another meeting have been long and protracted, and in the meantime a number of meetings have been held, which have dealt with various problems. These other meetings promised that the foreign ministers' meeting would proceed without problems.

However, the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case, which has not yet been resolved, as well as the U.S. intention to deny hospitality to 25 Soviet UN officials could have a very negative effect on the course of the meeting between the two ministers. When the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting was scheduled for 19 and 20 September, it was expected that the two ministers would exclusively concentrate on fixing the date and the agenda for the next Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

However, after everything that has happended in the last couple of days in Soviet-U.S. relations, it seems likely that the Daniloff case will take up a rather large amount of Shultz and Shevardnadze's precious time. In fact, this is what the Americans want, because, as is well known, Washington is categorical in maintaining that Daniloff was not involved in any spy activity while Soviet UN official Zakhorov allegedly was. The Soviet version of this spy case is totally different from the U.S. version, and if Shultz continues to insist that Daniloff be released and Zakharov tried, because, as is claimed, Zakharov was caught red-handed, the whole affair could instigate new wranglings between Moscow and Washington and might even jeopardize the positive outcome of the meeting between the two ministers.

We must, however, hope that this will not happen after all and that the Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair will not affect the two superpowers' ability to reason to the extent that they sacrifice the summit. If, however, they do sacrifice the summit, both countries would be taking an enormous risk not only regarding the further development or, shall we say, promotion of Soviet-U.S. relations, but other much wider issues as well. On the other hand, this would mean that in both countries those forces opposed to any improvement in the U.S.-Soviet relations and peaceful resolution to controversial problems are gaining ground. Of course, such forces operate openly in the United States. This fact was brought to the fore by the Daniloff case and the demands put on President Reagan not to make any concessions to Moscow. Of course, it is possible that Moscow also has opponents of any agreement with Washington.

So, although there is still hope that in the course of the 2-day meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze reason will prevail and that the two ministers will reach an agreement on the agenda and the date for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, it is still possible that the decision about the summit will again be postponed until a more favorable opportunity, which of course, would be of no good.

DRAFT BILL TO SOLVE TANJUG BUDGET PROBLEMS

LD181358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade [No date as received] -- TANJUG'S work and development program will be the basis for precisely defining the annual funds necessary for successfully carrying out the agency's work and tasks which are important for the realization of the functions of the federation. At the proposal of the TANJUG Council the program will be established by the Federal Executive Council for each year, while the necessary funds will be determined by the Information Scretariat. This is the essence of the draft alw on changes and amendments to the TANJUG news agency, which was considered today in the Committee for Social-political Relations of the Federal Champber.

This method of providing funds is the essential new feature compared to the present law and practice, under which funds are provided from the federation budget on the basis of a preliminary calculation by the Federal Information Secretariat. Because the rate of inflation could not be estimated in advance, the agency found itself in a difficult position, and because of this additional funds were a often demanded from the federation budget.

With this new solution in the draft law, according to Deputy Federal Information Secretary Tihomir Ilijevski, the problem of financing TANJUG will be eliminated, since the program will be established in advance, as will the basis for funds to realize that program. Pointing out the great significance with TANJUG has in the information system, for the Yugoslav and foreign public, and expressing their support for the draft law, delegates stressed that it was inadmissible that the agency had found itself in an unenviable material position. The law is expected to be adopted as soon as the next session of the Federal Chamber, which has been called for 1 October.

ASSEMBLY EXAMINES FAILURE TO ACHIEVE EXPORT PLAN

LD190504 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- The planned 9 percent growth this year of Yugoslav exports of goods and services will not be realized, it was stated today in the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade anticipates that the implemented economic measures will have an impact on a more dynamic growth of exports during the last 3 months of this year, which should make it possible for our deliveries to foreign countries this year to reach, in realistic terms, last year's level or to grow by 1 or 2 percent at the most.

Goods delivered to foreign countries were worth $6.2 billion in 8 months, 4 percent less than in the same period last year. Together with the 1 percent decline in imports, the foreign deficit has reached $1.3 billion.

Because the exchange of services with foreign countries, except tourism, is not progressing according to plan, it is almost certain that there will be no surplus as was originally envisaged in the country's balance of payments. The balance of payments will most probably be brought into equilibrium, which will not be a failure in these conditions, Milorad Unkovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, said.

Within the framework of preparing the measures of the economic policy for next year, the FEC has, according to FEC member Mito Pejovski, adopted the stand that the income-related motivation of exporters must be maintained at least at the present level in addition to the efforts to improve the conditions of business activity of the collectives orientated to the foreign customer. [passage omitted]

On this occasion as well, the opportunity was used to reiterate that the foreign exchange market is not operating as it should be, and that something must be undertaken. Though the total payments to foreign countries amounted to almost $6 billion in 8 months, as was noted, only $320 million passed through the foreign exchange market.

RENOVICA MEETS WITH LCY CC COMMISSION HEADS

LD190732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, LCY Central Committee Presidium president held a meeting in the LCY Central Committee today with the presidents of the LCY Central Committee commissions at which they exchanged views on the organization and ways of work of the LCY Central Committee commissions.

It was agreed that all the LCY Central Committee commissions, starting from the congress decisions, should draw up and adopt their work plans for the next period and become involved in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. It also was stressed on this occasion that the commissions, with their methods and content of work, should contribute toward a more efficient LCY Central Committee in implementing the established tasks.

IVANOGRAD TRIBUNE LOOKS AT SOCIOECONOMIC CRISIS

AU171914 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Ivangrad Tribune on problems of self-managing integration of Yugoslav society has concluded. The basic message of the roundtable discussion reads: There is a general concern about the socioeconomic crisis in which our country has landed, and one should pass from patriotic words to patriotic deeds. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports:

Our revolution always emerged from crises and backwardness by stepping forward and never back. Therefore it is important to recognize the alternatives to such a view of development. These were the words of the first participant in the discussion, Bosko Krunic. Some are bothered by parts of the 1974 Constitution — so are we, by some parts — and some are bothered by the Constitution as a whole. However, the LC will realize its unity only in action and without delay, by mobilizing one's own forces and by a sharp differentiation on this basis, of course, Krunic stressed. He recalled that such differentiations in the LC occurred — and they were very dramatic — at turning points in development.

One of these was the well-known differentiation at the 4th plenum [of the LCY Central Committee on Brioni on 1 July 1966, when Aleksandar Rankovic was deposed] and in connection with it. This differentiation has for 20 years been one of the bases of ideopolitical work of the LC, and there must be no vacillation on this point, of course, Krunic pointed out.

This was in fact a peculiar response to the assessment made by Batric Jovanovic yesterday; Jovanovic believed that the destruction of Yugoslavia, as he put it, began with the Brioni plenum and went on until a few years ago, while unitarianism was proclaimed the chief danger to the country. Without disputing the need for the struggle against unitarianism, Jovanovic expressed his opinion that it provided the scope for the activities of the separatist forces that have led to divisions and splits in virtually all fields of life. [passage omitted]

Concluding the discussion, Miso Pavicevic, chairman of the Ivangrad Tribune Council, expressed his conviction that the gathering has been a success despite some understandable differences in views which nevertheless follow the same ideological course. Public tribunes, Pavicevic added, are not forums that provide ready-made solutions, but places from which a constructive concern about our situation and disagreement with the practice of small (?steps) in the realization of Congress tenets may be expressed.

BOSNIA HERCEGOVINA LC DISCUSSES WORK STOPPAGES

LD160533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servce in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Sarejevo, 15 Sep (TANJUG) — The Bosnia and Hercegovivna LC Central Committee Presidium decided at today's session, which was chaired by Milan Uzelac, that the third session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee should be held on 1 October. As already announced, this session will examine the ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists in realizing and constructing a tax system and fiscal policy.

The forthcoming gathering has been preceded by lively ideopolitical activity in the municipal organizations, and on the basis of the experience acquired in this sphere, the Central Committee will set concrete tasks for the organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists, the realization of which would greatly help to alter the state of affairs in the tax system and fiscal policy as an instrument of socioeconomic development.

A statement from today's session says that at the next session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee an examination will also be made of the implementation of the conclusions of the second session.

The Presidium also held a discussion today of the ideopolitical aspects of work stoppages at a number of organizations of associated labor. In this connection, it as noted that the work stoppages demand continuous monitoring, more profound analysis of their causes and consequences, and more effective activity by the organs and organizations of the League of Communists in preventing them. In the critical and wide-ranging discussion at the Presidium session, it was stressed that in a number of environments there was an evident passive attitude on the part of basic organizations of the League of Communists, and that they were slow to get involved in solving the problems which caused the work stoppages, that there was insufficient activity by Communists in self-management organs and organizations in overcoming the identified problems, and that the sociopolitical organs were slow in being informed about everything that was occurring in individual collectives where "strikes" had taken place.

LC organizations and organs, and organs and organizations of the trade unions, and other subjects in the basic organizations of associated labor were not involving themselves enough in solving the vital workers questions which were emerging as the direct cause of work stoppages, and in the majority of cases this was being left to the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Presidium concluded that a resume should be taken from today's session on the ideopolitical aspects of the League of Communists' activity regarding work stoppages, and that this document should be sent to the municipal committees of the League of Communists for examination to enable concrete ideopolitical activity to be organized among the LC membership in associated labor, with all the necessary measures being taken to resolve the conflicts in associated labor.

At the same time, this ideopolitical activity would mean the implementation of congress orientations, in which the members of the League of Communists must be the initiators in self-management and management organs and organizations regarding the timely examination of the problems present and the effective undertaking of measures to remove them consistently, concludes the statement from today's session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium.

CROATIAN LC CC PRESIDIUM VIEWS MEDIA INFLUENCE

LD160510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The issue of how and by what methods and forms of activity the LC could influence the formation of public opinion, as well as the issue of how this important aspect of the LC's political activity should be more efficiently carried out must be seriously discussed in the LC organizations and the leadership. This was stressed in a debate at today's meeting in the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium. his debate proceeded from the LCY Central Committee's stance of 29 July on the direct activity of the Communists in the sphere of public information, and from the analysis of the information and propaganda activity in Croatia drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the 10th Congress of the Croatian LC and the 13th Congress of the LCY. The meeting, which was presided over by Stanko Stojcevic, was also attended by the members of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium as well as Central Committee members involved in the public information sector. Also present were representatives of those intermunicipal and town LC organizations in whose areas the largest media organizations are situated.

Proceeding from the assessment that in recent years the public information media in Croatia have expanded the range of their activity, that its basic LC organizations have become more active, that the Socialist Alliance is assuming more responsibility for the activity of the public information media, and that the forms of social influence on the media's work have been firmly established, the participants in the debate went on to analyze the negative phenomena in a section of the press and other means of information. This was a reference to, in the first place, the practice where journalists tend to report "objectively," which sometimes leads to criticism for its own sake, protracted "cases," and, in extreme cases, to the promotion of antisocialist and anti-self-management views. This causes confusion among the public and creates a false impression that the only way of inciting the leadership of sociopolitical organizaitions to work is by publicizing what is negative in society and by creating incidents.

Today's debate, it was stressed, marks the beginning of broader social action that the LC will undertake in all sections of the public information media. Despite the difficulties that the public information media, primarily the press, the radio, and television, have been encountering in their work, there still exist untapped possibilities for more successful work. The route toward more effective social influence on the public information media must be sought in the LC's better organization and its enhanced ability and cooperation throughout the country so that as uniform solutions as possible could be applied in all the republics and provinces, and the creation of any barriers between them prevented. It was agreed that a part of the activity should be directed toward analyzing the functioning of the system of social influence on the means of public information in order to establish directions of future activity.

The public information media have an important role to play in promoting the activity of the LC and other subjective forces in society, and in creating a favorable atmosphere for the implementation of congress conclusions, particularly those concerning labor and economic development; the consolidation of the system of self-managment; the resolution of the vital issues facing the young; and the further development of the LC, which is expected to tackle the topical issues of the present-day and rapid technological development. The LC must therefore organize itself better to be able to exercise, together with other subjective forces, its share of influence on the formation of public opinion.

BORBA LOOKS AT BOGAVAC CASE, SOLIDARITY FUND

AU131850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatioan 6-7 Sep 86 p 2

[Milomir Kragovic article: "Bogavac of Misplaced Solidarity]

[Excerpts] Even those who are least curious and initiated, let alone those whose professional distinction it is to be well informed, know virtually everything or enough about the "Bogavac Case." When it was thought, and perhaps expected, that the marathon (excessive) story about the KOMUNIST journalist of many years and editor of party chronicles would become less interesting after 5 years, here comes a continuation, or rather a new complication.

"Announcement No. 3" of the Intitiative Committee for a Solidarity Fund says: "In conformity with the principles of the fund presented in the open letter to the public of 1 May 1986, the Initiative Committee adopted the decision that Dusan Bogavac, KOMUNIST editor who has been given notice and as of April this year does not receive any personal income, be given monetary assistance equaling three average monthly incomes totaling 210,000 dinars."

Among other things, the said committee announces that letters have been received from Prof Dr Branko Horvat and Prof Dr Predrag Matvejevic of Zagreb, in which they announce that they are also joining the initiators of the solidarity fund.

To rewind the film, in brief: After the initiation of the project "What Is To Be Done," which was designed as a forum at which our social reality was to be analyzed, and after the mailing of a lengthy work by Dr Vojislav Seselj, who advocated the views that he advocated (because of which he was criminally prosecuted), the reckless acts of Dusan Bogavac began. Among other things, his LC Basic Organization handed him the last reprimand for mistakes in his conduct, but the Presidium of the Committee of the LC Organization in the Federation was not satisfied with such a sanction by the collective and expelled him from the LC. In the explanation of this decision it is said "that with his activities between 1981 and 1985 he manifested and supported anarcholiberal and nationalist positions and ideology, undermining the prestige of the LCY and contributing to the braking up of its ideological and action unity, which is how he collided with the ideopolitical line and statute provisions of the LCY."

Furthermore, Bogavac was on the payroll of the said newspaper, without the right to influence editorial policy. Several months ago, on the eve of the annual vacation euphoria, he was dismissed because he refused to perform the duties of a sales, propaganda, and marketing officer. This subject then "reached" the agenda of the Presidium of Serbia's Journalists Association, which rejected the views of a group of 91 signatories who, in brief, saw in KOMUNIST's behavior an act directed against the journalist profession. The journalists' leadership, in contrast to some of their members, rejected such an assessment and stressed that it will strive to protect the integrity of all its members, of course under the condition that they adhere to the journalistic code in performing their responsible functions.

As a counterreaction, or as the most efficacious therapy, or... a Solidarity Fund was set up, which by now has been joined by over 200 journalists, cultural and other workers, not only from Belgrade. The aim, at least the original aim, was to help financially "a comrade in writing." [passage omitted]

First of all, regardless of the fact that one should tolerantly discuss everything, it is nevertheless not disputed that an editor of a party newspaper who "parts with his party" (and such an assessment has until now not been refuted under regular procedure in the LC) cannot stay in his old position. This does not mean, however, (of course under the condition that Bogavac does not work as an enemy of this country and against the foundations of its policy) that as an SAWP member he cannot find, or does not possess, his place in his profession in some other newspaper that is not an LCY organ. [passage omitted]

To return to the subject: Had the Journalists' Presidium had a more flexible attitude toward its member and activist of many years -- even despite his "hardness" in conduct -- a suitable solution would probably also have been found for Dusan Bogavac; he would have been helped financially to tide himself over his temporary unemployment while searching for a journalistic job with some other newspaper.

Perhaps it would have been shown that this were an illusory attempt, but even the unitiated would then be clear about what is at stake. Now, however, Bogavac "remained alone" and a Solidarity Fund hs been born, in any case as an unwanted growth which may turn into a malignant social tumor.

It would nevertheless be impudent and cynical to say that all the signatories and members of this Solidarity Fund are suspicious accomplices, some sort of hangers-on of Bogavac, just as it is exceedingly naive and equally incorrect to believe that they all affixed their signatures out of an intention to help a comrade and colleague in financial straits. [passage omitted]

Every honest man in this country has asked himself at least once: Don't we frequently aid and assist the birth of various solidarity funds, as well as the preaching that follows? [passage omitted]

After all, had the Dusan Bogavac situation been resolved in a more peaceful, normal, and even more guild-like manner, social assistance could not have been politicized and perverted into misplaced solidarity. If even then somebody wanted to set up a "salvation fund," it would have been crystal clear that he did not do it to help a comrade in need but to achieve some other aims.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES GRAFT, CORRUPTION, MARTINOVIC

AU1900830 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Committee for Administration of Justice met in the SFRY Assembly. It discussed the spreading occurrence of graft and corruption. It was also said that the Martinovic case is not under an embargo, as is asserted by the Committee for the Protection of Man and the Environment of the Serbian Writers' Association. Olivija Rusovac reports:

As incomplete as the report by the Federal Public Prosecutor on graft and corruption may be, it indicates the wide expansion of this social evil. In 1984 and 1985, 1,089 persons were reported for corruption, and 684 persons were charged after investigations. Corruption is most frequently uncovered in state administration, the economy, the health services, housing, and in employment. The prosecution of Serbia has shown that cases of corruption have been discovered even among internal affairs workers and in education, a fact which is assessed to be extremely dangerous.

In addition, among those found to have taken bribes are sanitation inspectors, heads of local community offices, branch managers in shops, judges, doctors, professors, and labor officers. The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly will discuss this subject next year.

In connection with the discussion of the theses for amending the Associated Labor Law, the Administration of Justice Committee concluded that all the penal provisions should be reexamined and that other fields of self-managing judicature, for instance arbitration, should also be affirmed.

The Petitions Commission of the SFRY Assembly has received a letter from the Serbian Writers' Association, or more precisely from its Committee for the Protection of Man and the Environment, which requested that the embargo be lifted from the Martinovic case. The Administration of Justice Committee examined the letter but did not take up a position on it. It only pointed out to the Assembly Petitions Commission that the Federal Chamber discussed this case and adopted several conclusions. It was also pointed out that the respective Public Prosecution in Kosovo at the beginning of 1986 issued a statement on how the case was wound up, or rather stating that there is no case for a charge. Djordje Martinovic requested prosecution and the procedure is underway at his request, so that this case is not subject to any embargo, it was said in the committee.

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POLISH DELEGATION ISSUES STATEMENT ON CDE

LD170928 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sept. 17 -- Following is the text of a statement issued today by the Polish delegation to the Stockholm conference in order to overcome the stalemate over the still unsolved problems:

"The Stockholm conference has already achieved a great deal of success. This was made possible by reciprocal concessions based on respect for the security interests of all participating states. At the present moment, almost the entire text of concluding document is ready or nearly ready. The successful conclusion of our work in only a step away. In order to take that step it is necessary to resolve those remaining problems that can -- and indeed must -- be resolved in the same way, that is to say by means of reciprocal concessions. Other questions, too time-consuming and complex to be resolved in the few days that remain to us, should be set aside so that they do not become an obstacle to the adoption of the document. The conference will still be able to conclude its work in time if such an approach is adopted."

PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU191825 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- A Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Mr Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, arrived on an official visit to this country today, at the invitation of Bulgaria's National Assembly.

Visit Tolbukhin Okrug

AU201351 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, which is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly, is today visting Tolbukhin Okrug. The delegation is accompanied by Drazha Vulcheva, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and ?Teng Shaozhi, ambassador and plenipotentiary of the PRC in Sofia.

At a meeting in the party building the Chinese parliamentarians were acquainted with the socioeconomic development of Tolbukhin Okrug by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin okrug BCP committee. The members of the delegation showed interest in the development of agriculture, the work of the people's deputies in the okrug, and other matters, on which they were given detailed answers.

UK LABOR MP BENN ASSESSES SOVIET MORATORIUM

AU191214 Sofia BTA in English 1127 GMT 19 Sep 86

["Anthony Benn on the Soviet Moratorium" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- Mr Anthony Benn, one of the British Labour Party's most oustanding politicians, assessed the Soviet decision on the extension of it unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing as "very constructive". The member of the Labour Party's National Executive and member of the House of Commons, who was here on a four-day visit, stated that the Soviet moratorium has been met with the approval of the British people, that the peace initiatives announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev are "credible" and have a favorable impact on the East-West relations.

The guest spoke in support of the Soviet proposals on the establishment of a system of international security and stress the need of a change in the way of thinking and in the policies pursued.

Mr Anthony Benn called for a halting of the arms race, both in the fields of conventional and nuclear weapons, because it hampers the development of mankind.

The Labour politician is well aware of the dangers and therefore believes that the common interests must be realized in order to strengthen the faith in the possibility of saving peace.

Mr Anthony Benn assessed his talks with Bulgarian party leaders and other officials as a sincere. He expressed gratitude for the Bulgarian People's support for the striking British miners.

UK PUBLISHER MAXWELL RECEIVED BY ZHIVKOV

AU201710 Sofia BTA in English 1623 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 20 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the famous British publisher Mr Robert Maxwell, owner of the Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.

Mr Robert Maxwell, founder and member of the Bureau of the International "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation and chairman of its British branch, is visiting this country in connection with the opening of the new printing house of the foundation equipped with the cooperation of the British printing and communication firm, which is led by him.

During the talk the two sides discussed questions of the cooperation between Mr Robert Maxwell's group and Bulgarian enterprises in the field of ploygraphic industry, video and information systems, as well as some questions of the development of the cultural relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain.

Attends Opening

AU201730 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 20 (BTA) -- A printing house of the International "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation was opened here today.

Mr Robert Maxwell, founder, member of the Bureau and chairman of the British branch of the foundation, with whose cooperation the printing house has been equipped, stressed the great successes and the constantly increasing role of the international foundation. Its activity, said he, contributes to confidence and peace cooperation in the world.

The resources for the construction of the foundation, for the machines and equipment, have been donated by the Ministry of Trade, the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and by other organizations.

The modern polygraphic technology, the high quality color print and the development of the information-publishing centre with the printing house, which will include in its programme works from children and works for children by renowned writers, poets and artists, provide the possibility for new worthy undertakings. They will contribute to the upbringing of children in the spirit of peace and understanding, in the name of unity, creativeness and beauty.

The opening was also attended by Mr John Harold Foset, Great Britain's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1630 GMT on 20 September, in reporting the opening of the printing house, adds: "Comrade Georgi Yordanov; Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; leaders of economic and social organizations; and figures of art and culture also attended." "Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development and chairman of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation, delivered a speech."]

LEBANESE CP SECRETARY VISITS, MEETS STANISHEV

AU211854 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- Mr Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, deputy secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, visited this country from september 17 to September 21, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

He was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, member of the CC of the BCP. The two sides reiterated their mutual desire for further development of the traditional friendly relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

A number of current international situation issues were discussed and special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East. Support was expressed to the Soviet proposals for convening of an international conference with the participation of all concern countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization included as the only legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. The two sides reiterated that durable peace in this part of the world may be achieved only through a comprehensive and just settlement of the whole complex of existing problems. At the meeting was expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists with the brave struggle of the national-progressive forces of Lebanon against the Israeli aggression, for preservation of the national sovereignty and territorial wholeness of the country.

The two sides stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's decision to continue the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, which is an important initiative directed toward healing of the international sitution and halting of arms race.

Today the guest left this country.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 15-20 SEPTEMBER

AU211903 Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin (P.R.P.B.) led by Mr Taofiki Maliki, member of the CC of the P.R.P.B. and deputy-chairman of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the CC of the party, visited this country from September 15 to Septemberr 20, this year, in connection with the plan for inter-party cooperation. The delegation acquainted itself with the BCP'S experience in the work with the bodies of state power, in the field of propaganda, and in other spheres.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. the two sides noted their unity of views on the discussed problems. They expressed full support to the complex of initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist community countries, directed toward preservation and consolidation of peace, toward disarmament and security in the world. The two sides stressed that the decision of the Soviet Union to continue the moratorium on nuclear tests is yet another stong confirmation of this deeply humane and principled policy and that it is met with complete approval by all peoples in the world. Both sides reiterated their mutual desire for further development and widening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism.

CTK REPORTS DEATH OF FRG MAN IN BORDER INCIDENT

LD192058 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 19 (CTK) -- A group of foreign nationals attempted to illegally cross the Czechoslovak state borders in the afternoon on September 18.

In an action against the intruders by the border authorities in Czechoslovakia, an unknown person was injured close to the Czechoslovak border on FRG territory. In an effort to provide aid to the injured person, he was carried to Czechoslovak territory to be immediately taken to hospital. He succumbed to his wounds on the way to the hospital. An examination of identification papers, which were found later, showed that the person concerned was a West German citizen who had been present at that time in the area of the state borders.

Czechoslovak authorities are conducting a thorough investigation of the circumstances in which this regrettable event took place. If it is confirmed that valid Czechoslovak regulations were breached, appropriate conclusions will be drawn against those responsible.

The FRG Embassy in Prague was informed of the event by the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry today. Czechoslovak authorities have expressed their apology and regret.

CPSU'S SLYUNKOV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD221021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. It is headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. At the festively decorated Ruzyne airport the delegation was welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; as well as by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON NUCLEAR POWER TALKS WITH USSR

Talks Held

AU181324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Nuclear Energy Talks"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- [Passage omitted] The 10th session of plenipotentiaries of the CSSR and USSR governments for implementing the "Program of Cooperation in the Development of the CSSR Nuclear Power Industry Up to the Year 1990" opened in Prague on 15 September.

The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is led by Ladislav Gerle, the Soviet delegation by Ivan Silayev. Representatives of the two countries assessed the state of construction of the third and fourth units of the Dukovany nuclear power station and dealt with the state of planning and construction of the Mochovce nuclear power station and with the progress of building and assembly work at the Temelin nuclear power station. Considerable attention was devoted to the fulfillment of commitments with regard to the production of installations for nuclear power stations with reactors of the VVER 440 type, to the results of the implementation of agreements reached at last year's session, and to the course of introducing in the CSSR the production of installations for nuclear power stations with reactors of the VVER 1000 type.

The agenda of the session also included questions concerning the enhancement of the safety of nuclear power stations in the CSSR and suggestions for implementing the nuclear power program in the years 1991 to 2000.

Talks End

LD191116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Czechoslovak-Soviet talks about mutual cooperation in the development of Czechoslovak nuclear power production till 1990 and deepening cooperation in machine-building industry ended in Prague yesterday. Cooperation will concentrate on securing the construction of nuclear power stations in Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin, and the production of nuclear power station equipment with reactors of VVER 440 and VVER 1000 type.

Great attention was paid at the talks to increasing safety in Czechoslovak nuclear power station. In the machine-building industry, cooperation will concentrate on heavy and general engineering and electrotechnical industries and agreements are being drawn up for establishing direct production and scientific-technical relations.

Strougal Receives Delegation Head

LD191712 Prague CTK in English 1238 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 19 (CTK) -- Head of the Soviet delegation discussing Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry, Deputy Premier Ivan Silayev, was received here today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Their debate centered on bilateral cooperation in nuclear power industry and engineering, the development of Czechoslovak and Soviet national economies and cooperation of the socialist countries in economy, science and technology.

The Soviet delegation today ended its visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

WEEKLY DISCUSSES DUKOVANY NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY

AU161449 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA No 36 in Czech on 10 September carries on page 18 a 750-word article by Jiri Florian, entitled "The Dukovany Intermezzo," in which the author points out the advantages of nuclear power over coal-produced power and emphasizes the safety of operations at the Dukovany nuclear power plant.

After personal reminiscences about a visit he paid to the area of the Dukovany nuclear power plant in 1974, Florian describes the advantages of nuclear power plants: "In a 1,000-mw thermal power plant one must burn about 5 million tons of brown coal annually; this amounts to tens of thousands of train cars of fuel, and millions of tons of waste products. But for the nuclear power plant fuel can be brought by a few specially adapted cars. In practice this means that one needs merely 22 tons of fresh nuclear fuel for the annual operations of a 'nuke' plant ["jaderka"] with the same output. In this way, by using uranium one simultaneously achieves a saving of enormous amounts of valuable and irreplaceable raw materials for the chemical industry."

After noting that nuclear power plants cause far less air pollution than coal-burning plants, Florian goes on to say: "The Dukovany nuclear power plant is situated some 30 km from Trebic and it is the same distance from the Austrian border. It thus lies well within an area that corresponds to safety limits, the so-called protected zone, which is defined by a radius of 1.5-5 km, being the area of interest. Its purpose is to limit the direct operational influence of the nuclear power plant on its immediate environment. The area contains buildings which are needed for the 'nuke plant's' operations, as well as transport and switching networks; the soil is also used without fear for agriculture production. Only permanent habitation is not allowed.

"Apart from this zone, the radiation situation is monitored within a 25-km circumference. The people there live their everyday lives, which have in no way been affected by the accident in the reactor of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. 'And why should it have affected them, after all?' says Engineer Dalibor Mateju, chief technologist of the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant enterprise. "Look, in today's world of technology one cannot avoid certain risks, and without technology we can no longer exist."

"But let us return to the nuclear power plant in Dukovany," Florian goes on to say. "The probability of any larger breakdown here is very small. In view of the present state of methods of diagnosis, the possibility of a sudden crack in the reactor is regarded as excluded. Even a rupture of the conduit of the primary circuit would not endanger the personnel or environment, because the possibility of such a breakdown, too, was included in calculations when the nuclear power plant was being designed.

"As experience to date with high-pressure systems shows, such a serious accident could ordinarily take place only once in a million years of the nuclear power plant's operations. The Dukovany 'nuke plant' has a different type of equipment from the nuclear power plant near Chernobyl. Even the safety protection system is different. They have a similar one, for instance, in France. Moreover, one must realize that the protection systems are being improved every day."

After saying that the second main production block in Dukovany will be equipped already this year with "an SOS protection system"... similar to the one in operation in the traditional thermal power station in Detmarovice," Florian says: "This system diminishes to the minimum the possibility of a breakdown both in traditional, and in nuclear power stations. The PRC, among others, has also expressed interest in it; and Czechoslovakia is to export it to China already next year."

Florian concludes by pointing out that inspection has shown that the Dukovany's first black has "far greater reserves over and above the planned output capacity."

HUSAK VISIT TO ALGERIA POSITIVELY VIEWED

LD192034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Commentary entitled "An Important Milestone in Mutual Relations," by "our editor" Vladimir Vercak]

[Text] The results of the visit by Comrade Husak, his talks with the Algerian leader Chadli Bendjedid, and the agreements signed are a significant boost to mutual relations, they give these relations a new dynamism and new prospects, and they set the course for their further development. As Comrade Husak told newsmen prior to his departure from Algiers, the new element which this visit provided was continuity and firm foundations for the long-term cooperation prospects between both countries. In addition to talks on bilateral issues, an important place was occupied by the urgent global problems facing mankind, ranging from security in the Mediterranean and Europe to the rejection of apartheid in South Africa and of manifestations of neocolonialism — the policy that represents the greatest obstacle to the economic development of young developing states.

Both officials took the opportunity to praise the positive activity being carried out to ensure peace, security, stability and cooperation, and stressed the connection between security in Europe and the Mediterranean for peace in Africa and throughout the world, because it would be illusory to believe -- and Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid also drew attention to this in their talks -- that peace and efforts to achieve it can be considered in isolation from such matters as mutual cooperation, economic development and political stability. After all, it is only in a climate of trust that genuine relations of friendship can be build up, and it is only these kind of relations based on equality that can have genuine prospects. The fact that both countries, Czechoslovakia and Algeria, are interested in these kind of relations and intend to act in accordance with these principles was confirmed by the results of the visit.

The agreement signed, in addition to the talks held by Comrade Husak and his party, confirm the importance both countries attach to deepening economic cooperation. So far Czechoslovakia has represented itself in Algeria primarily by the presence of its experts and by its involvement in a number of investment projects, but in the coming 2 years, trade exchange between both countries is expected to double. Czechoslovak enterprises will build, on a turn-key basis, two processing plants -- high-capacity mills — as well as a ceramic tile production plant, and a hand-tools production plant. In addition, we will continue to train specialists and assist in the implementation of the Algerian health program as well as in the development of the country's raw materials infrastructure. Algeria, on the other hand, will supply us with a range of raw materials for our processing industry, as well as with foodstuffs and other goods. Cooperation will also be stepped up in a much more extensive form in the sphere of science and technology. Bilateral cultural and sports exchanges will develop much more intensively than before.

If we were to briefly sum up the results of the visit by Comrade Gustav Husak to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, we could say that it not only re-affirmed good mutual relations, but also provided a new and important boost for them in all areas of life. It was a milestone in existing Czechoslovak-Algerian contacts, both between our parties — the CPCZ and the FLN — as well as between our parliaments, governments and public organizations. The visit represented a new and important chapter in the history of the friendship between the Algerian and Czechoslovak peoples.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UN SESSION ON NAMIBIA

LD192104 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] New York Sept 19 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia's unchanging solidarity with the Namibian people led by their sole legitimate representative, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and its readiness to continue its all-round support for their just cause was confirmed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly special session on Namibia the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed his country's resolve to further actively participate in all effective steps taken by the United Nations which would lead to Namibia's independence.

"We consider Namibia's decolonization one of the most urgent tasks of the present. The international community has a moral duty to take every effort to ensure it," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The Czechoslovak minister pointed out that the current session should prevent attempts to solve the Namibian problem outside the framework of the United Nations, and rejected efforts to force a puppet government upon the Namibian people. The granting of independence to Namibia must not be conditioned by such demands as withdrawal of Cuban units from Angola which is a mere neocolonialist trick, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He added that the session must condemn the violations of the basic human rights of the Namibian people by the Pretoria regime as well as its aggression against neighbouring independent states, Angola in particular, carried out from the Namibian territory.

Pretoria's cynical disregard for both the authority of the United Nations and the opinion of the overwhelming majority of mankind is made possible by the selfish interests of trans-national monopolies in the natural wealth of Namibia and by the strategic plans of Western militarist circles which consider Namibia an important Atlantic base. These global ambitions of imperialism coincide with the interests of South African leaders, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

SED'S MITTAG RECEIVES CPC DELEGATION 18 SEP

LD191201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received today for a friendly talk a delegation from the research center in the CPC Secretariat. The delegation is led by Mei Xing, deputy director of the Central Committee Secretariat Research Center and member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Guenter Mittag outlined experiences and results in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the sphere of economic and social policy, in particular the SED's economic strategy.

Mei Xing explained the policy of reforms in all spheres of social life which are aimed at modernizing socialist China. He outlined successes in industry and agriculture achieved after the 12th CPC Congress.

During its stay in the GDR, at the invitation of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee, the Chinese delegation learned about experiences in the implementation of the SED's economic strategy and the tasks and working methods of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management.

It visited combines, agricultural centers and scientific institutions in the GDR capital and in Dresden Bezirk.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH FDP BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

LD200450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received a delegation from the FDP Bundestag group for a talk at the People's Chamber building in Berlin on Friday.

The delegation includes Deputies Hans-Guenter Hoppe, deputy group chairman; Dieter-Julius Cronenberg, Bundestag vice president; Uwe Ronneburger, deputy group chairman; and Torsten Wolfgramm, group parliamentary business manager.

The two sides agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important contemporary issue. They emphatically underlined the two German states' obligation to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from Egrman soil, but rather peace.

Horst Sindermann stressed in this connection that the USSR's comprehensive disarmament proposals offer the opportunity of freeing the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. He underlined the GDR's complete support for the Soviet disarmament program and expressed the expectation that the United States will join forthwith the Soviet moratorium on a halt to nuclear weapon tests as an initial step toward comprehensive disarmament measures.

The two sides discussed, on the basis of Mikhail Gorbachev's peace and disarmament proposals, questions regarding the banning, production, and stationing of chemical weapons, the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, disarmament in the conventional sphere and confidence-building measures, and achieved far-reaching agreement.

Horst Sindermann and the FDP politicians agreed that the two German states have a particular interest in constructive steps for disarmament and the creation of a military balance at a lower level in view of their situation on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In the course of the talk the People's Chamber president and the FDP delegation assessed the development of GDR-FRG relations as positive. In this connection Horst Sindermann praised the participation of Bundestag Vice President Dieter-Julius Cronenberg, who described his visit as a sensible step in the direction of normal relations between the two German states' parliaments.

The talk was attended by Prof Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, and Prof Wolfgang Weichelt, People's Chamber Constitution and Law Commission chairman.

SCIENCE MINISTER WEIZ CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG

LD192130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Stuttgart, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology of the GDR, ended his several-day visit to Baden-Wuerttemberg on Friday. As part of his visiting agenda, Dr Weiz conducted talks with Dr Lothar Spaeth, premier; Martin Herzog, minister of industry and technology; and Professor Dr Helmut Engler, minister of science and culture.

An exchange of views took place on how matters achieved could be preserved and gradually developed in relations between the GDR and FRG. The two sides underlined the importance attached to science and technology for safeguarding peace and the solving of mankind's global problems, such as food, energy, environment, health, and education. The cooperation in the scientific-technological area could and should also make an effective contribution to the further normalization of relations between the GDR and FRG according to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

During his stay Dr Weiz visited science, research, and industrial institutions in Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, and Heidelberg. He was accompanied by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent mission in the FRG.

On Friday morning Dr Weiz talked with scientists of the institute for machine tool and processing facilities control technology at Stuttgart University.

In a concluding press conference, Dr Weiz described his visit as useful and successful. The GDR is prepared and willing to contribute to a rapid conclusion to an agreement on scientific and technology cooperation between the GDR and the FRG.

Economic Minister Herzog said that the invitation to Dr Weiz and the agenda of his visit was intended to stress the readiness for cooperation, affirmed by Lothar Spaeth on his stay in the GDR. It is now necessary to tackle concrete plans. Herzog announced that he had accepted an invitation from Minister Dr Weiz to make a reciprocal visit to the GDR.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MUNICH FOR TALKS

LD191743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1114 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Munich, 19 Sep (ADN) — Bruno Leitz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and food, arrived for a visit to Munich on Friday. He was invited by Ignatz Kiechle, federal minister of food, agriculture, and forestry.

The minister's agenda includes a visit to the 16th International Food Industry fair, IKOFA 86, in Munich and a tour of agricultural research centers and institutes.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ADDRESSES SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD191706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega reported on the fight of the Nicaraguan people for the defense of its independence and sovereignty on Wednesday at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College on Bogensee Lake (Frankfurt area/Bezirk). He spoke at a solidarity rally in which 600 students took part. Ortega said that in the United States, there were forces in power whose hegemonistic global strategy in the ideological, economic, and military spheres provoked an immediate aggravation of tensions. These forces were aiming to annihilate all progress in disarmament and in the limitation of the arms race, and even to make themselves masters of space. As a consequence of this policy, tensions in various parts of the globe had heightened: in the south of Africa, in the Middle East, in the Caribbean, and in Latin America. As the example of Grenada and the bombing of Libya showed, imperialism was hitting out brutally. For 5 years, Washington has been pursuing a policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua.

At the same time, Washington is working without success to isolate Nicaragua internationally, particularly from those countries in which there were bourgeois-democratic governments that defended the capitalist system but were opposed to the imperialist policy of the United States, Daniel Ortega stated. After giving an outline of Latin American development in the past 20 years, Ortega underlined the great changes in the continental power relationship in favor of freedom and national independence. These shifts were, in the first place, a result of the struggle of the Latin American peoples, of the pressure of the masses, of the force and influence of revolutionary and progressive movements. In this area, the Nicaraguan people conducted their fight for liberation, crowned with the victory over Somoza, and have been successfully defending the Sandinist revolution since July 1979. This fact was causing imperialism serious worries, because it was a strike against its striving for primacy in the world, against its conception of spheres of influence and backyards.

Ortega spoke on the work of the Contadora Group and the Support Group formed by Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay for a peaceful regulation of the conflicts in Central America.

These Latin American states, led by bourgeois governments, and which were representative of the subcontinent, were not following a policy of realism and detente out of enthusiasm for the Nicaraguan revolution. Yet they rejected the U.S. policy of interference and oppression. Daniel Ortega stated: "In these states it is known that the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua in merely the prelude to a policy that tomorrow could be carried out against every other Latin American country as well. Thus, the Latin American convergence of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group also corresponds to the countries' own economic and political interests."

Daniel Ortega stressed that the Nicaraguan revolution received the comprehensive support of the peoples of Latin America and was spreading to the rest of the continent. For 5 years, the people of Nicaragua withstood invasion by mercenaries and aggressjon. "If the resistance of the Nicaraguan people had not been so strong, if it had not had this vigor and courage, the revolution already would have been smashed."

Daniel Ortega said that since the victory over Somoza until 19 July 1986, 33,000 people has been victims of aggression, including 1,100 children under the age of 12.

Ortega outlined the breadth of the patriotic and revolutionary movement in his country, in which men, women, and young people of different ideological and religious beliefs worked together for the defense and construction of Nicaragua. Referring to the member of his delegation, Foreign Minister and Priest Miguel D'Escoto, Daniel Ortega said that not a few progressive clergymen, who had already taken part in the fight against Somoza, stood at the side of the revolution. Despite the reign of terror, the people had not lost their morale, but rather strengthened their consciousness and had redoubled their courage in the fight against the enemy.

"Difficult problems still await us, but we have absolute faith in the Nicaraguan people, who are prepared to persist in every situation, no matter how dangerous," Daniel Ortega stated.

Ortega Ends Visit

LD201520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, ended his visit to the GDR today. He was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Before his departure Daniel Ortega expressed great satisfaction over the results of his talks with Erich Honecker. He stressed his gratitude for the GDR's tireless and active solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Nicaraguan head of state and his entourage were seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and other public figures.

DPRK ARMY DELEGATION MEETS HONECKER, KESSLER

LD192111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, received a delegation from the Korean People's Army which is currently in the GDR under the leadership of Army General O Kuk-yol, politburo member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, on Friday. During the friendly meeting Army General O Kuk-yol conveyed fraternal greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

The two sides praised the high level of relations between the parties, states, and peoples, which have reached a qualitatively new level since the visit by Kim Il-song to the GDR in 1984 and on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Further productive impulses in this direction could be expected from the forthcoming official friendship visit by the SED Central Committee general secretary to the DPRK.

Erich Honecker informed his guest about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that the GDR's contribution to saving mankind from a nuclear conflagration and the policy of the party of the working class form a firm unity. Deep understanding for this policy was reflected in the numerous initiatives and achievements of the working people and soldiers which are carried ot under the slogan "My workplace - my militant position for peace" for the strengthening of the socialist German state. Wholly in this spirit, they actively supported the comprehensive disarmament program submitted by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The USSR's exteision of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests was a great service to the cause of world peace, underlined the SED Central Committee general secretary.

Against this background, the goals of the most reactionary imperialist circles of further aggravating the international situation through policy of strength and continued arms escalation and the fanning of regional conflicts are becoming increasingly apparent.

Army General O Kuk-yol reported on the efforts by the people of the DPRK and its armed forces to steadily raise the material and cultural standard of living and protect socialist achievements. Led by the WPK, his country stands steadfastly in the ranks of the peace forces and contributes to a reduction in tensions. This is also served by the proposal submitted by the DPRK this year to create a peace zone free of nuclear weapons on the Korean Penninsula and in other regions of northeast Asia.

At the end of its several-day visit to the GDR, Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, received the delegation from the Korean People's Army on Friday. Minister Kessler noted that the visit contributed to the further development of fraternal relations between the GDR and DPRK and their armed forces. He conferred the militant order "For Services for the People and Fatherland" in gold to Army General O Kuk-yol.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR SARTZETAKIS

AV181333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 86

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a dinner in honor of Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis in Berlin on 15 September]

[Text] Mr President! Dear Mr Tzartzetakis!

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends and comrades!

Mr President, it is a great pleasure for me to be able to welcome you, your esteemed wife and your party most warmly to the GDR. All the more so as I have the most pleasant memories of those days which I spent in your beautiful country, with its thousands of years of history and its living present, a year ago during my state visit. Your visit gives me the welcome opportunity to repay the memorable hospitality which you and the people of Greece accorded to my friends and me. In particular, it will be possible to continue our exchange of views, rich in experience, on the vital questions of the present and on the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples.

We can say with satisfaction that the meetings of leading representatives of the GDR and the Greek Republic have proven to be fruitful not only for bilateral relations. They are characterized by the joint will to do everything possible for the improvement of the international situation and for the safeguarding of peace.

The importance of such a political dialogue, based on a sense of responsibility, between states with different social systems and allegiance to different military alliances cannot be overestimated, especially in the present tense world situation. The danger of a nuclear inferno, which could not be compared with the "damnable war" which Aristophanes had already described as "true misery," has in no way diminished. Despite many encouraging signs it still gives continuing cause for serious concern.

In the nuclear age, war or peace is no longer only a fateful question for individual countries, but a question of life or death for the whole of mankind. If peace is to be preserved, political and ideological differences in international relations must take a back seat. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. It is the indispensable condition for stability, continuity and predictability in world politics.

Our talks, Mr president, have again confirmed that in the most important questions of the present and the future of mankind we hold the same or similar views. In many respects they rest on common historical experience. The people of the GDR have friendly feelings toward the Greek people and hold them in high esteem. Greece has produced great achievements in the cultural and scientific spheres, which have influenced world history, from which humanist traditions have emanated which continue up to the present day. The contribution of Greek patriots and antifascists to the smashing of fascism and the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition will never be forgotten. Half a million Greeks gave their lives for this. Their self-sacrificing resistance to German and Italian fascism, to national oppression, also encouraged the German antifascists. It gave hope and strengthened the conviction of the invincibility of the solidarity which binds peoples in the struggle against war and tyranny.

We honor this memory through the fact that today we do not tire in our efforts to preserve peace as mankind's most precious possession.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen! The danger of mankind's self-destruction comes from nuclear weapons. To avert such a catastrophe requires joint determined action on the part of those who are guided by reason and realism. Our opinion is the same as that of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou when he says in a message to the Humboldt University in Berlin: "The goal is worth everyone doing his utmost -- small and large countries, statesmen, diplomats, trade experts and also the peoples of the world."

At their Budapest meeting the Warsaw Pact states submitted a comprehensive program for guaranteeing a peaceful future for the world. It aims at radical disarmament and includes all weapons, nuclear and conventional, and also the necessary controls. One can rightly call it a far-reaching, constructive negotiating offer that takes into account the interests of all sides and offers possibilities for a search for solutions acceptable to all.

Most urgent, because it brings everything else into motion, is an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a halt to all nuclear tests. This would indeed be a breakthrough to a halt to the nuclear arms race and to the abolition of this type of weapons. Thus, we assess very highly the USSR's decision, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, to renew to January 1987 the unilateral moratorium which it has been practicing since 1985. This is an example of a responsible, serious approach to international affairs in the nuclear age.

The GDR welcomes and supports the initiatives of the "Six," the heads of state and government of Greece, Argentina, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania. The demands and proposals formulated by the second summit meeting of this group in Mexico for the immediate signing of a contractual ban on nuclear tests, for an end to the nuclear arms race, for prevention of the militarization of space and for the mobilization of all forces for the safeguarding of world peace and the survival of mankind has our full agreement.

The demands of the representatives of some 100 nonaligned states in their "Harare appeal," which we have noted with satisfaction and which are aimed in the same direction, testify to a great sense of responsibility for the future of our planet. We regard it as a further important sign that the overwhelming majority of mankind sees the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear war as the main task of our time.

Disquieting, however, are the continuing activities of those forces who do not cease in stoking up the arms race and international tensions, in undermining agreements on question of arms limitation and disarmament, and in wanting to solve conflicts with military means and to use force against sovereign states. We are on the side of all those who, no matter from which camp, work for the realization of the goals agreed at the Geneva summit meeting of preventing an arms race in space and of ending it on earth. Existing arms control treaties must be adhered to.

In the struggle for the safeguarding of peace, Europe certainly has no small role to play. On our continent there are not only more weapons concentrated than anywhere else in the world, but here, within the framework of the CSCE process, an example was also set for detente and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Is it not the will of the peoples of Europe to continue to stride along this path and to undertake all efforts for a lessening of tensions and a reduction of the weapons arsenals on our continent? Undoubtedly. Relations between the GDR and Greece are of positive significance and effect for this.

As you know, the GDR has submitted specific proposals for freeing Central Europe from nuclear weapons and from chemical weapons. It welcomes all efforts that could contribute to the reduction of the military and political confrontation. Thus, Greece's efforts for a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone in the Balkans has our full support.

Considerable importance for guaranteeing security on our continent and for the progressive elimination of military confrontation is attached to the creation of an atmosphere of trust and the development and deepening of cooperation between its states and peoples. Good-neighborliness must become a way of life for the European peoples.

The Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting could be an important milestone for the consistent continuation of this policy, as it is anchored in the Helsinki Final Act, and for the aspired turn to the better in the international situation. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe should also make an important contribution to this. The opportunities for this are present; no one should waste them irresponsibly.

The striving for peace and understanding includes the urgent necessity of eliminating sources of conflict and tension in various parts of the world. The situation in the Near and Middle East, in the Mediterranean, in southern Africa and in Central America contains serious threats to world peace. Statesmanlike reason and wisdom, the will to solve problems with peaceful means, are called for in order to extinguish the sparks of a world conflagration in time. Naturally, a lasting solution must respect the legitimate interests and rights of the peoples in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

There is still no progress in the settlement of the Cyprus problem. We regard the comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union of 21 January 1986 for dealing with this problem as a suitable way to a just, peaceful and lasting solution in the interests of both sections of the population without any external interference. We condemn all steps which have as a consequence the final division of the island republic. A settlement of the problem can only take place on the basis of the UN decisions. In its struggle for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment, including liberation from foreign troops and bases, the friendly Cypriot people can continue to be sure of our solidarity and support. The same applies to Greece -- against unjustified claims from without which are contradictory to international law. Mr President! Your visit marks the high level which the manifold and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the Greek Republic has reached. Based on mutual respect and esteem, relations between our two states have been given a considerable lift. They are developing for the wellbeing of both peoples and make clear the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Mr President, I hope that your stay in the GDR will give you, your esteemed wife, and your party a close impression of our peace-loving country and its people. In over 35 years our republic has made good progress in the economy, in science, in culture and in other spheres. Now we are implementing the direction determined by the 11th SED Congress for shaping the developed socialist society to the threshold of the next millenium.

Here, economic and social policy cannot be separated from one another. They serve the wellbeing of the people. I want to stress once again that what we need above all is peace. All peoples need it. This is what we are working for.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to

-- a peaceful future of mankind,

-- good cooperation and understanding between the GDR and the Greek Republic,

-- to your personal well-being, Mr president, to the well-being of your wife, and the well-being of all those present.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO UN ON NAMIBIA CITED

LD190703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a letter to the president of the 14th UN General Assembly Special Session, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury. He says: "This meeting is of great significance in view of the threatening development in Southern Africa, South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia, like the racist regime's latest escalation of the policy of aggression and threats towards sovereign neighboring states, constitutes a source of mounting danger to peace and security not only in that region. The apartheid system endangers world peace.

The continued collaboration of certain imperialists circles with South Africa encourages that regime to continue its antipeace and racist policy. The aim is to retain Namibia as an object of exploitation for transitional monopolies and to continue to use it as a springboard for South Africa's aggressive destabilization policy against independent African states. A rapid and just settlement of the Namibia question is urgently required on the basis of the UN Organization's relevant decisions. Together with the overwhelming majority of the international community, the GDR strongly suports effective and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa to force it to give up its policy which is contrary to international law.

The people of the GDR support with great sympathy and solidarity the just struggle of the Namibian people undder the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] to realize its inalienable right to independence and self-determination. This struggle is part of the world-wide fight for freedom and security, for the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. May the UN special session give a new impetus toward a rapid attainment of independence for Namibia."

The GDR, Erich Honecker stresses in conclusion, will continue to give vigorous solidarity and support to the Namibian people and SWAPO.

POLISH PRESS SPOKESMAN ENDS 7-DAY VISIT

LD212031 Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) — Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic, paid a visit to Hungary from September 14 to 21 on the invitation of State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. The parties surveyed the state of cooperation between the mass media institutes of the two countries and prospects of further development, and exchanged views on experiences in the work aimed at the even better information of the public. Jerzy Urban met Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Judit Czehak, deputy prime minister. Present at the talks was Tadeusz Czechowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary. Jerzy Urban held talks with Erno Lakatos, head of the Agit-prop Department at the HSWP CC, and Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, and met Mihaly Kornidesz, president of the Hungarian television, and Jozsef Palfy, president of the Hungarian Journalists' Union.

INDIAN ARMY GENERAL DEPARTS AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

LD211629 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) — Colonel General Krishnaswami Sundarji, chief of staff of the Land Forces of India, who had paid a nine-day official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian people's Army and deputy minister of defence, left Hungary on Sunday. The Indian chief of staff visited several military units and headquarters, held talks on isues of the two armies' mutual interest, and the developmente of relations. Colonel General Sundarji met Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES OUTGOING AMBASSADORS

Kuwaiti Envoy Leaves

LD211636 Budapest MTI in English 1608 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) — Pal Losonczi, president of the presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of ministers, have met in farewell visits Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of Kuwait to Hungary, who has left his post.

Nigerian Departs

LD211641 Budapest MTI in English 1609 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) — Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has met in a farewell visit James Tsado Kolo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Hungary, who has left his post.

JOURNAL REPORTS STATISTICS ON CONSUMPTION

AU041355 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Janos Cseh report: "A Survey of Our Consumption -- On What Did We Spend Most?"]

[Text] Every person and family pays great attention to the developments in wages and total income at the end of the month. This is understandable since the wages received for work and the overall income fundamentally determine the situation of the families. It depends on this income whether one can afford greater expenses for vacations or entertainment or whether one must be content just with the usual purchases of essentials. There are no doubt only a few families that analyze the composition of their expenses, because much time and patience is needed in order to compare how much one has spent on food, clothes and miscellaneous industrial products year in and year out. However, it does not do any harm to look into the mirror sometimes. No doubt there are many things that need polishing and changing in the structure of our consumption. Every year the Central Statistical Office prepares its analysis on the situation and development of domestic trade. We publish below some data worth considering from among the data supplied in the above mentioned analysis.

The financial income of the population has increased by 50 percent in the past 5 years and the real value of this income exceeded that of 1980 by 7 percent. People spend most of their financial income on the purchase of goods and services. Retail trade turnover in 1985 stood at 520 billion forints and its volume exceeded that of 1980 by 7 percent. Within the retail trade turnover, the sales of shop foodstuffs and beverages and miscellaneous industrial products increased while the sales of catering and clothing decreased.

Differentiating Needs

In 1981-85 retail trade prices increased by an annual average of 6.7 percent. There were more dynamic price increases than planned in 1982 and 1984: In 1982, this was due to central price increases and in 1984 to enterprise and market price increases.

The differentiating incomes had a bigger impact on demand than previously because there was a simultaneous increase in the demand for cheap consumer goods and for fashionable, modern, and more expensive products too. Experience showed that the demand for cheaper goods could be fulfilled only partially and the same is true of the supply of modern and more expensive products for the population.

There was a balanced supply of most food and beverage products. Retail trade turnover of food and beverages in 1985 stood at 217 billion forints, a figure that represents 4 percent more in quantity compared in 1980. A determining factor in the increase of the retail turnover of meat, meat products and poultry was played by the increase in poultry sales by almost 1 and a half times.

Contrary to the previous decreasing trend of fish and fish products sales, the turnover of these products increased beginning with the second half of 1981. The balance and variety of supply also contributed to the fact that retail sales of milk and milk products exceeded the level of 1980 by almost a quarter.

In spite of the almost 26 percent increase in prices and the repeated deficiencies in supply, there was an increase in the proportion of vegetable fat. Among animal fats, the most dynamic increase in turnover was in edible bacon, namely an increase of 43 percent.

The retail trade turnover of cereals in 1985 was slightly smaller than that of 1980. A considerable reduction -- almost one-fifth -- took place in sales of sugar. There was also a decrease in the purchase of candies, chocolates, and cocoa.

Retail trade turnover of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit in 1985 was 37 percent smaller than in 1980. At the same time, however, the population purchased a third more products on the market. The deficiencies in product quality, the lack of adequate procurement in certain places, and the increase in the problems of marketing had the greatest effect on the supply to shops of these products.

The turnover of clothing articles in 1985 stood at 63 billion forints, 2 percent less than in the previous year. The supply of clothes improved last year but, in spite of this, turnover decreased. Among outer wear, there was an increase in sales of children's ready-made clothes only -- mainly of clothes for small girls. There has been an inadequate supply lately mainly of women's outer wear (suits, dresses, blouses and trousers.)

The retail trade turnover of miscellaneous industrial products in 1985 stood at 241 billion forints, 3 percent more in comparable prices than in the previous year and 14 percent more than in 1980.

Imported Goods -- At High Prices

There were 370,000 apartments built in the 1980-85 plan period, some four-fifths of them by private individuals. Unfortunately, however, it was not easy to purchase the necessary building materials and other products. There were temporary shortages of building bricks, roof tiles, timber joists, and structures to cover openings [nyilaszaro szerkezet] Retail trade made efforts to compensate for the shortage from imports but the price of foreign goods was much higher than domestic goods.

The supply of solid fuel materials was balanced in the first years of the plan period but, beginning with the winter of 1984, difficulties arose and there was not enough supply available at the depots in the first months of 1985. Central measures were takn to alleviate the tensions. Among gas-operated heating installations, sales of gas convectors increased 2.5 times in 5 years and gas furnaces 5 times. The supply of circulation geysers [cirkogejzir] was better and of more varied performances than previously. Retail trade sold 17,000 more units of gas-operated water boilers and only 5,000 more units of electric boilers than in 1980.

The most dynamic group of household appliances was made up of the deep freezes and in spite of the repeated shortages, the sales of such appliances increased more than 8 times. Among the washing machines, the proportion of automatic washing machines almost doubled although there were deficiencies in supply.

Too Much Is Spent On Alcohol

There has been a decrease in the demand for black-and-white television sets but even so the demand could not be adequately fulfilled. The same happened in the case of color television sets: they were in short supply throughout almost all of 1985. There was a one-fifth increase in sales of table radio sets and music centers in 1985 but it still did not reach the level of 1980. There was a 5 percent decrease in the number of record players sold in the past 5 years. Retail trade sold 5,000 video recorders and 3,000 CB transmitters. The supply of video recorders can be considered adequate but the high prices hindered the widening of the turnover.

Some 103,000 cars were sold last year, some 10,000 fewer than 5 years ago. Thus, the number of people waiting for cars again reached the figure of 230,000 at the end of last year. Sales of other technical goods considerably exceeded the level of 1980, by more than a quarter.

At the end of last year, in the socialist retail trade there were 55,267 shops and 25,455 private airtisans engaged in the supply of goods to the population. Some 42 new stores and 279 ABC department stores were established in the last 5 years. At the same time, however, the number of food and household articles shops and of specialized foodstuffs shops decreased by more than 2,000 in 5 years. Private retailers opened 10,022 shops, mainly clothing and foodstuffs shops. In the catering sector, the network of private traders increased by 4,030 units.

The purchase of alcohol continues to maintain its unfortunate top position: last year, we drank more than 50 billion forints worth of alcoholic beverages. That means that we spent the same amount of money for alcohol as for the total purchase of meat and milk products. It is shocking and it gives food for thought that at present we spend only half the amount spent on alcoholic beverages on the purchase or cultural articles.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION GROUP RETURNS -- Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Commission, headed by President Sandor Jakab, which visited the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Commission, has returned from Moscow to Budapest. The delegation held talks with leaders of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Commission and the Latin American Solidarity Commission, and visited the research Institute for the Far East of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the Institute for African Studies. The parties exchanged briefs on the state of the two movements, and coordinated their forthcoming actions in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 20 Sep 86 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DELEGATION RETURNS -- Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Delegation, which attended a consultation of socialist and Western Countries on environmental protection in Vienna on September 18 and 19, has returned to Budapest. The delegation was headed by Stater Secretary Kalman Abraham, president of the National Office for Environment Protection and Nature Conservation. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 20 Sep 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI DEPARTS FOR MPR, DPRK, PRC 20 Sep

LD201727 Warsaw PAP in English 1602 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski left today on a trip during which he will pay official visits to the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following invitations from supreme party and state authorities, and will pay a working visit to the People's Republic of China.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied by: PUWP CC political Bureau member Jozef Czyrek, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Szalajda, and other officials and a group of aides and experts.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski was bidden farewell by representatives of supreme party and state authorities headed by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner. Present were ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Poland Wang Jinqing and Charge d'Affairs a.i. of the Mongolian People's Republic Dandzangijn Csimeddordz and DPRK's Yi Man-sik. Present was Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov.

SHULTZ-SHEVARDNADZE MEETINGS ASSESSED

LD220250 Warsaw PAP in English 0140 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In its dispatch from Washington on the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting, TRYBUNA LUDU quoted its correspondent Zygmunt Broniarak who asked the Soviet foreign minister at the news conference -- referring to Mikhail Gorbachev's interview for RUDE PRAVO in which the Soviet leader stated that currently there is a need for a new style of thinking in the nuclear era -- whether he noticed elements of such a new way of thinking on the part of his American partners.

The daily quoted Minister Shevardnadze's reply that "unfortunately, this administration, some members of this administration, have a different view on the principles of a new approach towards problems than we have. We are of the opinion that everything manifests itself in undertakings and practical activities. The test for the new way of thinking is whether a given government is ready to take practical steps to halt the arms race and to prevent it from being taken to outer space. Unfortunately, I have to say that on these issues there are deep differences between us."

TRYBUNA LUDU added that the "negotiations, however, also showed something else. They showed that on some issues, very important ones, pertaining to security, there are certain prospects for reaching an agreement. In turn, such an agreement on [as received] could be achieved at a summit, if sufficient preliminary work is completed."

"The expectations attached to the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held in Washington last Friday and Saturday were great," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY in a commentary headlined "Difficult Talks".

"No common picture of the greeting of the Soviet minister at the State Department was published, nor a joint communique was worked out. There were even two separate press conferences.

"Eduard Shevardnadze assessed the talks as constructive, while Shultz -- as serious. Both politicians are of the opinion that a progress was made in preparations for a summit meeting.

"It was expected that after the Washington meeting both the date and character of the Soviet-U.S. summit will be known. At present, it is not sure whether both sides will reach an agreement on this matter.

"It is a fact -- and the difficult talks in Washington also proved this -- that a chance to continue the dialogue at the top level still exists. It is also known that tremendous forces would wish to torpedo the summit. It is obvious, after all, that disarmament agreements are contradictory to the interests of the military-industrial complex. Yet, it lies in the interest of all people on this planet to block the arms race, and thus consolidate the chances of a peaceful coexistence. In the age of missiles and the atom, negotiations are the only way of preventing a confrontation", the daily concluded.

WALESA, BUJAK DISCUSS 'RECONCILIATION' MOVES

LD201417 Hamburg DPA in German 1323 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep (DPA) -- Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union, today met with the chief of the underground organization, Zbigniew Bujak, who was released from custody a week ago. A lengthy discussion at St Martin's Church in Warsaw, which was also attended by numerous other leading activists and former Solidarity advisors, centered on the prospects for a reconciliation with the state leadership and future action by Solidarity in the light of the release of all political prisoners in Poland.

Lech Walesa, who was received yesterday for a several-hour talk by the secretary of the episcopate of the Catholic Church, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, said after today's discussion with his colleagues that he is optimistic. They are seeking a way out of the muddled situation in Poland and would no doubt find a positive solution. Walesa affirmed that there is increasing unity among Solidarity colleagues, but admitted that there are differences about future action.

It was not ruled out in Warsaw that the state leadership may be ready for dialogue with moderate Solidarity representatives. A level of dialogue which may come under consideration is the consultative council in the Polish State Council suggested by state and party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, which would also be joined by independent representatives of the population. Walesa would not comment on the possibility of his working on such a council. He received no concrete proposal on this and must also ascertain Solidarity's stance on this question.

PZPR POLITBURO 9 SEP COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU170754 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Following the PZPR Politburo Session"]

[Text] PAP -- On 9 September, the PZPR Politburo assessed the activity of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate [IRCH] in the first half of the year, including the results of the national inspection of housing allocation.

The Politburo stressed that by means of its good work results the IRCH has fully confirmed the purposes for which it was set up. It has confirmed the party's pro-worker line and is a valuable part of people's rule. Direct participation by working people in the inspections strengthens their influence over the functioning of state institutions and the economy. The IRCH's rapid development and considerable efficiency have made it into an important control body within the state. This style of action, plus the energy, commitment, and dedication of IRCH inspectors, have provided the IRCH with great prestige and recognition among urban and rural inhabitants. It is aided by party organizations and cells, as well as by the Supreme Chamber of Control. [NIK].

The IRCH currently employs over 30,000 inspectors. These have involved themselves primarily in revealing and combating phenomena and problems which have a negative effect on the life and working environment of citizens.

These issues are most frequently the result of organizational shortcomings, neglect of duties and regulations, lack of discipline, improper work organization, and inefficient internal control and supervision.

A total of 8,600 inspections were carried out in 1985 within primary administrative units (78.5 percent of all such units). They were carried out by 17,700 inspectors, assisted by almost 8,000 representatives from other control and supervisory bodies.

Voivodship sections of NIK issued 3,300 statements of opinion following inspections. These were also sent to 800 institutions responsible for the functioning of the inspected units.

Regardless of this, voivodship sections of NIK dealing with the affairs of the IRCH applied for the imposition of sanctions with respect to 3,300 cases. As a result, 31 people were dismissed without notice, 46 were dismissed with prior notice, and 91 were removed from managerial positions. [paragraph continues]

Over 3,000 unconscientious employees were punished by having their working environment or wages altered, bonuses reduced or cancelled, or by means of other restrictions. NIK units also issued 663 recommendations for criminal, administrative, or civil proceedings.

The Politburo said that this record of sanctions, justified by the results of the inspections, cannot be the only yardstick for assessing the IRCH's work.

By working among society via its representatives and by widely publicizing its work and the results thereof, the IRCH has encouraged social criticism and condemnation of negative phenomena and attitudes. Its work serves as a stimulus for civic energy and for a departure from passiveness and tolerance of wrongdoing.

The Politburo stressed that the basic requirement for efficient work by the IRCH is the prompt implementation of post-inspection recommendations both by the units inspected and by the institutions and offices supervising them. All inspection bodies must concentrate on assuring the high effectiveness of action. Party organizations and cells, Sejm deputies, people's councils, and various self-management bodies and other state and economic bodies should render the IRCH even broader support than so far. They must treat IRCH opinions as valuable guidelines for their own work and decisions.

The Politburo recommended that nonparty people and young people from various milieus should join in the work of the IRCH. Youth organizations have a major role to play here.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the results of another nationwide inspection of the system of communal and cooperative housing allocation, carried out in the second quarter of the year. IRCH teams made several thousand calls on persons applying for housing, who had either had their applications approved or rejected. On this basis they assessed the correctness of the decisions reached in individual cases. After examining 40,200 such decisions, the IRCH questioned 4,700 of them.

Some 1,212 bodies responsible for the allocation of housing were inspected. The politburo stated that there has been no significant improvement as far as the fairness of housing distribution is concerned. Not enough activity in this direction, especially that of an institutional nature, had been undertaken.

The Politburo pointed out that it is necessary to combat more firmly all sorts of unjustified privileges which lead to violations of housing allocation rules. This clashes with the norms of social justice and gives rise to sharp social criticism. The Politburo directed the Central Audit and Control Commission and its regional bodies to carry out detailed investigations into the problems mentioned in the reports of the IRCH. Explanatory talks are essential. IRCH representatives should take part in them.

The Politburo approved the conclusions presented by the IRCH. It recommended that the appropriate central bodies of state administration and the central union of housing construction cooperatives should examine them in detail. [paragraph continues]

It placed these bodies under a commitment to establish detailed schedules of understandings designed to make sure that housing allocation proceeds according to the principles of social justice. The IRCH should carry out another inspection into the fairness of housing allocation in the third quarter of 1987, and NIK should investigate the implementation of conclusions of an institutional nature.

The Politburo approved a report by the NIK chairman on selected housing problems in the light of the results of NIK inspections in 1985 and 1986. NIK conclusions regarding the elimination of neglect and waste concerning building sites, communal investments, and refurbishing work were regarded as particularly important.

The Politburo discussed the work in progress designed to improve management over enterprises and to consolidate the position of administrative and social bodies which performs this managerial function within enterprises. Their capability of efficient and effective management should increase.

The Politburo regarded the above work as a particularly important part of the preparations for the second stage of economic reform and a part of the process of reviewing and modernizing organizational structures within the state and the economy. This conforms to the intentions of the 10th congress, which placed firm emphasis on higher requirements vis-a-vis enterprise managements and their greater responsibility for the efficiency of the economy. This should be encouraged by a system of periodic assessments of enterprises and their managers, and a system whereby the manager's position and possibility of effective action will be increased. Suitable economic instruments and a strong wage incentive system, closely connected with the results of the enterprise, should encourage a conscientious performance of duties by managers.

The Politburo stressed that cadre policy must permit promotion to managerial positions for persons possessing a high ideological and ethical standard and eminent distinguished party and nonparty specialists possessing the required party recommendation.

Regular cadre assessments permit the popularization of good models, a proper managerial style, the selection of new cadres, and the elimination of those who do not prove equal to their requirements, who are below average, or lag behind.

The criteria for assessing cadres should include their ability to introduce novel solutions and improve work organization, scientific-technological initiative, ability to take intelligent risks, concern for the social affairs of workforces, and concern for work safety and hygiene. These matters should naturally arouse the attention and interest of managements, party organizations, self-management bodies, and trade unions.

The Politburo said that a manager should know how to combine general social interests with those of his enterprise. He is a person who takes independent decisions in matters concerning the enterprise and bears full responsibility for them.

It was pointed out that increased responsibility for production results must be accompanied by an efficient system of preparing and training managerial cadres.

The Politburo approved activity designed to improve the work of enterprises and the efficiency of all managerial bodies within them. Party organizations and cells must support this process energetically.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the course and results of the friendly visit to Hungary by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The talks there confirmed the traditional concern of Poland and Hungary for an enhancement of the international socialist division of labor, continuation of energetic economic relations, and an expansion of the contacts between both societies.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that the results of this visit will serve to further develop the comprehensive cooperation and allied, friendly ties joining Poland and Hungary.

The Politburo session was attended by the first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees of Gorzow, Pila, Slupsk, and Tarnobrzeg.

MESSNER ATTENDS WARSAW VOIVODSHIP MEETING

LD192041 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 18 — Representatives of the local administration bodies of the Warsaw Voivodship held a meeting here today, attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner, on the tasks of the Polish capital's administration ensuring from the 10th PUWP Congress. Also present were first secretaries of party bodies and chairmen of basic-level people's councils.

Warsaw's President Jerzy Boleslawski stated that the road of intensive industrial development, its restructurization, mapped out by the 10th PUWP Congress should exert a positive influence on solving difficult problems of the capital's labour market. One can give examples of proper implementation of tasks ensuring from government decisions on development of Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship, made two years ago, like the construction of the underground network now under way.

The highest quality of the administration, efficiency and effectiveness of its functioning serves the interest of the party, Alternate member of the PUWP CC, first secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz said. He pointed to the need of a better coordination of work plans of party committees, representative bodies, and local authorities.

Referring to the discussants' opinions, Zbigniew Messner recalled that Warsaw's particular duties towards the rest of the country, as well as disproportions in its development, which had been piling up for many years, were the topic of a debate of the government presidium two years ago. The feasibility of the government Presidium's decisions is determined by present social and economic conditions. While characterising the tasks of the local state administration, the premier said that the quality of work is dependent first of all on worker's commitment and professional skill. Just like other spheres — the local administration's structures are to undergo a review. This process, however, is unusually difficult, and has to be carefully prepared. The review, in line with the 10th PUWP Congress recommendations, is meant to improve the functioning of the administration, raise work discipline, streamline the procedure of dealing with citizens' affairs.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PLO'S AL-WAZIR, REITERATES VIEWS

AU211446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1410 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1986 — Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, recieved Khalil al-Wazir, deputy supreme commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, member of Al-Fatah's Central Committee, now visiting Romania, in Snagov, on September 21.

On the occasion, an exchange of warm greetings between President Nicole Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization took place.

During the interview, stress was laid on the good relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Reiterating Socialist Romania's principled positions, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that efforts and politico-diplomatic actions should be stepped up to globally sovle, by negotiations, the Mideast issues, to result in Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to independent statehood included, the achievement of a durable and just peace to ensure the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in that region. Nicolae Ceausescu revealed the importance of calling a UN-Supervised international conference to settle the situation in that region, to be attended by all concerned states, including the PLO and Israel. Emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening the unity of action of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of developing collaboration among Arab countries.

In behalf of the PLO leadership, the guest vividly thanked the Romanian party, state and people, President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support of and solidarity with the Palestinian people's just cause, for Romania's and its president's steady activities for a just and durable settlement of Mideast issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG SPD OFFICIAL KOSCHNICK

AU182035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/9/1986 — On Thursday, September 18, Nocolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Hans Koschnick, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, chairman of the party's international relations commission, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned anexchange of messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu and Willy Brandt.

Reference was made during the interview to the ascending course of the links between the RCP and the SPD and the wish was expressed that those ties further develop. Possibilities were highlighted of more intensely developing the cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, of expanding cooperation in production as well as of intensifying commercial exchanges.

International questions were approached and it was assessed that under the current circumstances when the situation continues to be particularly serious and the danger of another world war enhances all the states, political parties and progressive social forces everywhere should work most firmly for a passage to real disarmament measures, nuclear first and foremost, for the ensurance of peace. In that context Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the European countries and nations in the first place as well as the other states of the world should assume a greater responsibility and work for disarmament, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, security, peace, international understanding and cooperation. The significance was underscored of the creation of zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans, in northern and central Europe just as on other continents.

It was stressed that everything possible should be done for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues, of all the states of conflict and tension in various parts of the globe.

Emphasis was also placed on the need for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order. In that context Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the importance of the calling of an international conference within the UN to be attended, on an equal footing, by all the developing and the developed states with a view to reaching an accord and understandings meant to favour the economic and social progress of all peoples.

During the interview stress was laid on the need to ensure a broad cooperation of the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, of the progressive and democratic forces everywhere to the end of solving the major problems of the present-day world, first of all the disarmament question, that of ensuring peoples' peace and independence.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PCF CC SECRETARY IN SNAGOV

AU211432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1353 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1986 — Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Gaston Plissonnier, Communist Party, who is visiting Romania, in Snagov, on Sunday, September 21.

On the occasion, an exchange of warm greetings took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party, and the wish was expressed to further develop the bonds between the two parties in the interest of the Romanian and French peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Aspects of the world political life, of the communist and worker movement were also approached. Stressing that the international situation keeps being grave and complex, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done to halt the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear above all, to safeguard peace on our planet. It was emphasized that the elimination of the threat and use of force from interstate relations and a peaceful, negotiated settlement of existing conflicts was of particular importance for the improvement of the international climate.

Nicolae Ceausescu revealed the significant role of communist and worker parties, of advanced, democratic, progressive forces the world over in mobilizing the working people, nations for the assertion of a new course in the international life, the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, fulfillment of ideals of peace, collaboration, national independence, security and progress of peoples.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party pointed to the peculiar importance of further strengthening the cooperation of communist and worker parties to make a greater contribution to the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind.

POLISH PRON DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

AU182031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and the Unity Front (SDUF), received on September 18 a delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) of the Polish People's Republic led by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the movement's National Council, now on a visit to Romania.

Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interview stress was laid on the positive course of Romanian-Polish ties of friendship and collaboraion in the political, economic, technical-scientific and other spheres of activity, and mutual determination was expressed to take further action for a still more powerful development of relations, for the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding worldwide. Emphasis was placed on the significant role of the SDUF and the PRON plan in the resolution of economic and social questions in the two countries, in the mobilization of the masses of working people toward governing society as well as on the contribution the two organizations can make to strengthening the Romanian-Polish links of friendship and collaboration.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached. Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need that everything possible should be done for the consolidation of cooperation of all peoples, of the advanced, realistic forces everywhere, for the halting of the dangerous course of international developments toward tension and war, for passage to tangible, efficient measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the negotiated settlement of conflicts and states of tension in various areas of the planet, for the establishment of a lasting atmosphere of detente, security, peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TAKES PART IN UNGA SESSION

Meets Perez de Cuellar

LD192102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0526 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cueller today met Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, who is taking part in the work of the UN General Assembly.

They discussed the state of the world organization and the possibilities for improving its activity. Reference was also made to the special UN General Assembly session devoted to Namibia, as well as to certain themes on the agenda of the 41st UN General Assembly session.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also informed the Un secretary general about the content and results of the Harare nonaligned conference.

Addresses Assembly on Namibia

AU191844 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Raif Dizadarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has spoken at the special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia. Among other things he conveyed the view of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare that the attitude of the South African authorities toward the population of Namibia, as well as toward the great majority of the people in their own country, is a very grave example of human rights violations.

The position of the nonaligned countries was unequivocal, Dizdarevic said: independence for the people of Namibia at once, without delay, including the implementation of the respective Security Council resolutions. It is necessary that the special session send a moist energetic demand both to South Africa and to the countries with special responsibility for peace and security in the world, Dizdarevic added, that they should undertake without delay all measures for the implementation of the UN plan.

Meets PRC, Cuban Counterparts

LD202128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] UN, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic has met with Wu Xueqian, the PRC minister of foreign affairs. The Chinese minister acquainted the federal secretary with China's internal development and its international activities.

The federal secretary gave detailed information to his collocutor on the content and work of the conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare. There was also discussion of some questions on the agenda of the current General Assembly session.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also met Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. In the talks, both sides positively assessed cooperation and the development of relations between the two countries.

The conviction was expressed that the most recent visit of President Fidel Castro to Yugoslavia would further stimulate this trend. The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Cuba also exchanged views on some topics on the General Assembly agenda and on the international political situation in general.

GDR AIR FORCE CHIEF MEETS MAMULA, ENDS VISIT

LD19323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (ADN) — A delegation of the GDR National People's Army led by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, ended its official visit to Yugoslavia today.

At the end of its visit the delegation was received in Belgrade by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense of Yugoslavia. The talk concentrated on possibilities for expanding relations between the armed forces of the two countries and current international questions.

During its visit the delegation of the National People's Army inspected institutes and units of the Yugoslav Air Force, including the Command and Staff Academy of the Air Force and Air Defense Forces.

PRESIDENT HASANI BEGINS VISIT TO LJUBLJANA

LD211258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 21 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who arrived in Ljubljana this morning, will attend the final celebrations marking the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar in Rasica, near Ljubljana. At Ljubljana's Brnik airport, Hasani was welcomed by France Popit, president of the SR of Slovenia Presidency, and Joze Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference. Sinan Hasani will stay in Slovenia 2 days and visit a number of workers collectives and conduct talks with the sociopolitical leadership of the republic.

Honors Slovene Reformer

LD2111259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0744 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Rasica, 21 Sep (TANJUG) — On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar [Slovene Protestant reformer and father of Slovene literature] we are revitalizing the memory of his great cultural achievement for civilization. This exceptional man prepared the first books for Slovenes only a few decades after the invention of the printing press. In them he stimulated a movement that in its external manifestation was religious, but which, in essence, was humanistic and reforming. At a time when the majority of our peoples were suffering under one form of oppression or another, Trubar sympathized with the rebellious and exploited peasantry and the disenfranchised non-Muslim subjects under Turkish Ottoman occupation and considered, with his Protestant movement, how to humanize the harsh conditions in the Balkans. In this his thoughts were not confined just to Slovenes; he often spoke about "the masses in Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Serbia, Bosnia, and Turkey." He founded the first Yugoslav library institute — we already discern, in the way he went about things, the first distant embryo of the Yugoslav idea.

He perceived an affinity between the peoples from Slovenia to Istanbul -- with, to be sure, different cultures, languages, and scripts -- but the community was his, one he wanted to work for, one he wanted a better life for, Hasani said.

There is a sufficiently perceptible trace of enlightened democracy, quite different from Luther's class arrogance, which blazes forth from his work and thought. If we remove the sediment of those confused times from his character, there quickly emerges a spirit whose human dimensions were cosmopolitan, even visionary.

It is understandable that Trubar was, nevertheless, very important for the Slovene people for whom he opened a new chapter in their history. Just as the peasant uprisings were characteristic of the awakening of popular self-consciousness, at the same time the Protestant literary movement heralded the great awakening of the cultural spirit. It is symbolic that Trubar's first work to be printed was a spelling book. The father of Slovene literature began his work by teaching his people how to read and write. The invention of the printing press in itself provided scope for the democratization of spiritual life and made it possible for literature to break out of the isolated monastic writing rooms and reach the people, and such a possibility became a reality by the systematic spread of literacy. He and his colleagues and followers were not solely concerned with religious books and the translation of the Bible, nor simply with collections of church songs, but worked on grammar, orthography, and school education. It is only since Trubar's time that there is a documented history of the Slovenes, not as a state or an army but as a profound, autochthonous, and separate cultural community. From it a rich tradition has developed, without which Slovenes, even in the last war, when the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities grew up and confirmed itself definitively, would not have embraced the national liberation struggle so resolutely, boldly, and compactly.

Despite the great historical distance, the memory of Trubar brings us together, Hasani said, and added: You have achieved a great deal through the free exchange of labor, the voluntary contributions of many citizens, the not insignificant contributions as patrons of work organizations and the action of the Yugoslav People's Army, and the dedication of persistent and unwavering organizers in respecting this enduring and model example of a "living" memorial to primoz Trubar.

What you are doing highlights, above all, the fact that our people pay a great deal of attention to their cultural identity. They need it because, with its help, they are able not only to interpret numerous questions but also to experience it intimately, because it is a profoundly compelling element of our social life.

Likewise, this reality, which Trubar's ideas have managed to influence, shows in a very direct way the broadest and deepest loyalty to the Yugoslav community as a way of life in brotherhood and unity. Each individual knows very well that we are all linked by many ties of the most varied kind, in particular, the time of the national liberation war and socialist construction, Hasani stressed. Also, our citizens are aware of the fact that togetherness requires self-renunciation, but that this gives happiness, security, and pride.

They are cultures that are mutually linked, and in many respects are interlocking and supplement one another, but which, at the same time, are broadly open to the world. As a result, they are also cultures that no one can limit in either space or time.

All those who today only make accusations (above all of others, something which has even become fashionable), who see only their own pride, only their own troubles, who are at every moment ready to denigrate everything around them, stir up a fuss about their alleged neglect in favor of another, but at the same time avoid their obligations, are all, in a celebration such as today's, receiving a consistent reply: Our working people are in their hearts and minds for a socialist self-managing, federative Yugoslavia. But what should be our common homeland cannot be something for destructive forces, but the constant common plebiscitary agreement of our nations and nationalities and the working people of Yugoslavia. History has confirmed countless times that our chief strength lies, above all, in the sort of unity that has its origin in the full equality of our nations and nationalities, and which respects all their aspirations, requirements, and differences.

This celebration confirms again that it is not always, and at any price, necessary to (?wait) for others, but we should solve our problems alone and with courage. Trubar's memorial house is a small symbol of this method of doing things. From nothing, so to speak, you have created it through a spontaneous and united decision, which, at the same time, was a broad democratic action. Our crisis today requires precisely such moral [action] such views, convictions, and work. If no consideration is given to solutions and actions, moaning will not help us.

We must take a firm hold of our fate in our own hands, devote ourselves to work, and in this way overcome the problems that today confront our society. There is no other solution, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed, speaking in Rasica on the occasion of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar.

DUGA CRITICIZED FOR IDEOLOGICAL FAILINGS

LD192357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the last few months the magazine DUGA has published a number of artcles whose content and message is, from an ideological and political standpoint, unacceptable. This relates in particular to certain interviews, letters, and features that, in a sensationalist way, sow distrust, stimulate nationalist sentiment, and provoke disputes, it was said in talks which were held in the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference with representatives of the organization of associated labor and the magazine DUGA on some current questions of the implementation of editorial policy.

In the talks it was stated that in the last year or two progress has been made in removing certain weaknesses, which were pointed out earlier, especially in writing about the situation in Kosovo and about events in other republics.

In today's talks there was also the reference to articles containing historical lies and that wrote in an unacceptable way about LCY cadres. there was also discussion of other weaknesses and failings in the editorial policy of this medium.

It was concluded that the DUGA publishing council and editorial board should carry out a fundamental analysis of editorial policy and inform the founders of their assessments. It was also agreed that there also be a debate in a section of the Serbian SAWP Repubican Conference on the implementation of editorial policy and the cadre situation in the magazine's editorial board needs to be given greater assistance by the founders in solving cadre and other problems.

FEC CONSIDERS CHANGES IN ECONOMIC POLICY

LD192053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, at a session held today and presided over by Branko Mikulic, discussed the question of establishing the policy of socioeconomic development in 1987.

According to the FEC assessment, the present economic situation, as well as the estimate of economic trends by the end of the year, indicate the necessity for deeper and more radical changes both in the area of the economic system and development policy, as well as for consistency and determination in the realization of an offensive stabilization policy in 1987 and later years.

In developing the policy of socioeconomic development in the next year, the starting point will be our economy's key problems and the necessity to tackle them with more speed and efficiency. This primarily refers to the economic system's low efficiency from the point of view of the qualitative factors of economic activity, low accumulation and reproductive capability of the economy, delays in the structure of changes in the economy and its technological development, as well as to years of tense relations in the distribution of income and in the area of expenditure. These problems certainly include the difficulties of maintaining the country's foreign liquidity, the failure to realize the growth of exports and its competitiveness, as well as the country's high rate of inflation and unemployment.

Because of all this, the FEC assesses that in the next year it is necessary to realize the conditions for an offensive policy of economic stabilization, together with certain changes in the economic system and the development policy. The affirmation of economic laws, the market criteria of economic activity and realistic economic categories, with clear and precise stating of all these categories, according to the FEC assessment, should represent the basis of economic policy for the next year.

In connection with the basic directions of changes in the economic system and the economic policy, it is necessary in the area of the system and policy of distribution to ensure the strengthening of the accumulative capability of the organizations of associated labor and the increased participation of accumulation in the income. The changes in the accounting system would ensure that all the forms of expenditure are only within the framework of the realized income. The changes in the taxation system and taxation policy would be carried out primarily in the direction of strengthening their greater unity, as well as greater role of economic and social functions of tax and taxation policy. The main emphasis of changes in the system of social planning should be on greater coordination between the development plans of the federation, the republics and provinces, as well as on greater support to joint development programs, which should contribute to greater linking of associated labor on the united Yugoslav territory. The changes in the system of social reproduction would create conditions for more effective decisionmaking by workers in associated labor on the income and assets of extended reproduction, as well as for the strengthening of the material basis of the development of self-management.

With reference to curbing inflation, the basis of the policy next year, according to the FEC assessment, should be on the measures for stimulating the increase of production and exports, as well as on decreasing production expenditure, unburdening the economy, and strengthening the activity of economic laws, together with readiness and organization of society to overcome all the consequences which necessarily result from the opening of this process. It is therefore necessary to liquidate more courageously those organizations of associated labor which operate with failed production programs, as well as to change production cadres and self-managment organs that should bear greater responsibility for business policy.

Stress was laid on the need for changes in development orientation, with the orientation toward production with lower expenditure of energy and raw materials, but that is at the same time technologically propulsive and permanently export-oriented.

At the session particular stress was laid on the need to give support through the measures of the economic policy for the next year to all those organizations of associated labor which have a sound development and economic basis, and that increase exports, as well as to joint programs of production, technology, and exports, and in accordance with the criteria of socioeconomic justification. Support would also be enjoyed by those organizations that increase production, realize savings in material and energy, better utilize capacities, introduce work in several shifts, introduce technical and technological innovations, and ensure rational substitution of imported equipment and raw materials with the domestic ones; as well as by those which contribute to establishing links with small business.

According to the FEC assessment, it is necessary for all the organizations of associated labor and other subjects of economic activity and economic policy to be maximally involved so that by the end of the year the conditions that would be as favorable as possible for the realization of desired aims of the development and economic policy for the next year are created, and that they are in accordance with the orientations of the long-term program of economic stabilization. Therefore, it would be a mistake to link all the expectations to systemic changes, as if on their own they would solve all the existing problems and difficulties in the economy.

In today's discussion the FEC also considered the proposals and suggestions of the SAWPY Presidium adopted at the 11 September session.

As envisaged, the FEC would adopt the draft resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development for the next year in the second half of October, and then send it to the SFRY Assembly for further discussion. [passage omitted]

The council adopted a decision on establishing the items and the quantity and value of items that can be imported with duty concessions, and a decision that increases to 6,000 dinars the value of items that, apart for personal luggage, Yugoslav citizens can bring from abroad.

The FEC also adopted stands in connection with the annual assembly of the IMF and the international Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1986, as well on the forthcoming consultations with GATT on the questions of the balance of payment in the next months.

CROATIAN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS TO REOPEN TO PRESS

LD192009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Sep (TANJUG) — As of next Tuesday, 23 September, after almost 2 decades, the sessions of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council will again be open to representatives of the press, which in effect means that journalists from Zagreb editorial offices and all accredited correspondents of Yugoslav papers, radio stations, television, and TANJUG will be reporting directly to the public on the work of the republican government and its organs. Hitherto, information was issued in the form of announcements from these sessions.

This decision of the Assembly Executive Council was announced today at a press conference by Mijo Vlaovic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Information, who stressed that this would ensure the complete, timely, and full information to the public about the activities and work of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council and of the republican administration as a whole.

FEDERAL COURT UPHOLDS ARTUROVIC DEATH SENTENCE

LD192345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG) -- Andrija Artukovic, former interior minister of the World-War-Two Nazi puppet "Independent State of Croatia", has been informed in writing that his death sentence has been upheld up the Yugoslav Federal Court, it was announced officially here today.

Artukovic was sentenced to death by the Zagreb District Court on May 14, after being found guilty on all counts - the murder of lawyer Jevrem Vidic and mass crimes against civilians and prisoners of war - during an 18-day trail. The sentence was confirmed by the Supreme Court of Croatia on July 24 and, finally, by the Federal Court as the court of last resort after a hearing on September 1.

Since the Federal Court ruling is effective, Artukovic and his lawyers have no more right of appeal. They can, however, still ask for the protection of legality, a re-trial or commutation of the sentence under extraordinary circumstances. Only the last request can defer execution. Lastly, Artukovic and his lawyers can appeal for clemency.

Upholding the sentence passed on Artukovic, who was extradited by the United States on February 12, the Federal Court dismissed as unfounded the appeals by Artukoic Olujic and Srdja Popovic, who alleged crucial violations of the criminal proceedings. Rejecting the defense counsel's argument that the current Yugoslav criminal code cannot be applied retroactively, the Federal Court stressed that the war crimes committed during the occupation are punishable by all criminal laws passed since the liberation of the country, including the current law enacted in 1976. During the national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia, the only sentence for war crimes was the death sentence, while the law now in force provides for prison terms of over five years as well. Since this law is less strict, war crimes should be qualified and adjudged in accordance with this law, the federal court stressed.

The Federal Court pointed out that Atukovic committed the crimes through willfully putting the sinister Ustasha ideology into practice. The court said that Artukovic still vindicates the Ustasha policy, both its past crimes and its future goals.

Explaining its rejection of the defense [word indistinct] claim that Artukovic was incapable of following the trial because of his advanced age (he is 87) and illnesses, the Federal Court said that a team of doctors had found that Artukovic was mentally competent to comprehend and actively participate in the trial. During and after the first instance proceedings, doctors monitored Artukovic's health, using the case history compiled by doctors in the United States and submitted their (?concerns) in keeping with the rules of medical science, the Federal Court said.

The court ruled that the Supreme Court of Croatia, which considered Artukovic's defense counsels' appeals for two days, had not violated the principle of publicity by not summoning the accused to the session. Artukovic's defense counsel were present at the hearing which, in the view of the Federal Court, was sufficient in this case.

The Federal Court underlined that the courts of first and second instance had comprehensively and in detail evaluated all the evidence and witnesses' testimonies. The court of first instance cleared up all the contradictions on legally relevant facts in the testimonies of witnesses claimed to be unreliable by the defense counsel, the federal court said.

BULATOVIC CONTROVERSIAL WRITERS' CHAIRMAN

Vojvodina View

LD160410 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Summary] Novi Sad, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- Economic misfortunes have not abated to any great extent in publishing. And instead of greater selectivity, we have unfortunately acquired a flood of mediocrity and very poor works which no longer belong in the realm of the fine literary word, Dejak Ferenc said at today's meeting of an aktiv of writers who are members of the Vojvodina LC, adding that communists had to put forward their views on why the economic reccession suited "literary outsiders" and those who destroy unity, sow doubts, and impair the standing of a multilingual culture which is now turning into a homogenous one.

We members of the League of Communists, said Dejak, do not accept the personality put forward for the future chairman of the Federation of Writers of Yugoslavia primarily because he is not acceptable to all member organizations of the Federation of Writers of Yugoslavia. Bulatovic is an excellent writer but a controversial figure with viewpoints that the League of Communists cannot accept.

Having briefed the aktiv members on the events to be held in Vojvodina over the next 2 months, Janos Banjaj, president of the Vojvodina Society of Writers, stressed that the Vojvodina Society of Writers had never voted for Bulatovic. It had urged the preservation of the unity of the organization of Yugoslavia's writers. Since the candidate put forward for chairman of the presidency had not gained sufficient support, the writers of Vojvodina insisted that the candidacy should be reopened. The fact that the candidacy of a writer who had not even gotten through the first round had been confirmed concerned one's concept of democracy, said Banjaj.

Croatian Rejection

LD191218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Society of Croatian Writers does not accept Miodrag Bulatovic as a candidate for president of the Presidium of the Federation of Writers of Yugoslavia. The presidium took this stand, it was reported today, at a session held on 10 September 1986 in a discussion of the renewed candidacy of Miodrag Bulatovic for this office. No reasons are given for not accepting the candidacy, but it is said that the public is already familiar with them and that they have been established by the Assembly of the Society of Croatian Writers.

Macedonian Support

AU212052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 86 p 7

[D.N. report]

[Text] Skopje, 16 Sep -- At its session held yesterday, the Presidium of the Macedonian Writers Society supported the renewed candidacy of Miodrag Bulatovic for president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Writers Federation. On this occasion it was said that the Macedonian Writers Society supports the sovereign and legitimate right of the Serbian Writers Society to put forward its candidate as well as the fact that the assembly of this society selected Miodrag Bulatovic as its candidate for president of the Yugoslav Writers Federation in an entirely democratic atmosphere. "Taking these reasons fully into account, the Macedonian Writers Society accepts Miodrag Bultatovic as the Serbian Writers Society candidate despite some reservations Macedonian writers have regarding certain statements made by Miodrag Bulatovic," it was asserted in a statement issued at the session. This view was accepted by all presidium members. Only Kole Casule expressed a different view, saying that it is not the election of a new president that should be on the agenda but rather the crisis in the work and activity of the Writers Federation.

KOSOVO POLJE FAMILIES INQUIRE ABOUT EMIGRATION

AU181824 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 86 p 12

[R.P. report]

[Text] Kragujevac, 16 Sep -- A delegation of the citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo Polje visited Paracin on 15 September and on behalf of 148 households asked for permission to settle in this Pomoravlje commune. They asked for gratis plots of land and any kind of jobs. Their request was explained on the grounds that life in Kosovo Polje was impossible.

The communal assembly officials received them, chatted with them, and saw them off because they could not help them beyond what our social community is doing toward halting further emigration from Kosovo.